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WOMEN TRY FOR EQUALITY IN QUEBEC

Demand for Rights Comes Before Next Session of Legislature

OUTWORN TRADITION FACES CAMPAIGNERS

Struggle for Vote and Equal Civil Rights Expected to Be Long and Severe

By JANET MABIE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

QUEBEC—When the Provincial Legislature meets in December, public interest will focus a beam of considerable power on the question whether the present measure of women's rights, which in Quebec is small, inept, and far behind existing rights in the eight other provinces of the Dominion, shall be extended to equality with the rights enjoyed by women in the other provinces.

In the history of woman suffrage there seems to have been no more intrinsically fascinating situation than that of woman's present civil state here. It is full of contradictions, many of them quite silly. And the long background of restriction of women's volition, that is bound with the cords of characteristic Latin temperament concerning the "respectable" position of women in the scheme of things, will make the emergence of the women of singular interest and force when it comes.

The situation has two distinct aspects, which, not strangely, are inextricably woven at certain points.

Quebec women have the federal franchise. They may also vote for certain municipal officers. But they have no voice in the provincial government. At this point women who have looked across international fences, seeing the benefits to child welfare and home and community life that have come out of women's participation in other governments, and who, therefore, want in their own government a complete "and self-respecting," not a lop-sided representation, inquire cogently: "If we are intelligent enough to vote for federal officers, why do we lack the intelligence to vote for provincial officers?"

Here may be interjected a partial reply to that question made by an eminent provincial official, whose name need not be mentioned. This official thought: "The ladies are a good deal like infants reaching for the soap floating in their baths. When they get the soap they will no longer want it."

The other aspect of the matter is the one involving civil rights, the administration of property, the earning and spending of money, and the like.

In Quebec now women's civil rights are dictated by the Napoleonic Code which was published in 1804, contains

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Convertible Cars Much in Evidence at Chicago Salon

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Rapid advances in the art of coach-building having made possible a more satisfactory type of convertible body, a preponderance of this style of motorcar is in evidence at the first automobile salon of the season, held this year in Chicago at the Drake Hotel.

For several years the convertible body has been gaining in popularity because of its general utility as an all-purpose car, and, according to exhibitors, this year's convertibles are as near perfection as could be desired.

The salon, now in its twenty-sixth year, brings together the featured custom coach work of the master coach builders, exhibiting only motor cars in the highest price range, from $6000 to $20,000.

Convertibles of all sizes are shown—rakish coupes, four-passenger victorias, and five and seven-passenger sedans. The four-passenger model, patterned after one of the most popular styles abroad, is featured for the first time by several of the makers. These models are usually of a decided sports type, very low and with a single wide window on either side.

That there is one purpose for which these convertible types will not serve, however, coach-makers still recognize, and that is for formal evening use, so the regulation town car, reaching its ultimate dignity in the Rolls-Royce with body by Brewster, at $19,675, is still featured.

In general, bodies are lower and longer, stream lining is stressed, and speed is symbolized in every aspect.

As if to make a half way appeal to "back seat drivers," a Cadillac phaeton has its tonneau equipped with an instrument board fitted with clock, speedometer and lights—everything in fact except the instruments actually used in operating the car.

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Leaders of Feminist Cause in Quebec

UNDAUNTED BY LONG UPHILL FIGHT

Left—Mme. Charles Frémont, Campaigning in Quebec City for Women's Rights Throughout the Province. Right—Mme. Pierre F. Casgrain, President of the League for Women's Rights in Montreal.

TWO AMERICAN CLAIMS AGAINST GERMANY LOSE

Mixed Commission Rejects Black Tom and Kingsland Sabotage Cases

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—By a unanimous decision of the three members of the Mixed Claims Commission, American claims against the German Government in the Black Tom and Kingsland sabotage cases are rejected. The total claims amounted to $40,000,000.

With this award the claims commissions approaches the end of its task of clearing accounts between Germany and the United States resulting from the World War.

The commission's decision was announced simultaneously in Washington and Berlin. Members of the commission were Roland W. Boyden, Boston lawyer, umpire; Chandler P. Anderson, American commissioner, and Wilhelm Kiesselbach, German commissioner.

The final argument was heard in September in The Hague. The case was argued for the United States by Robert W. Bonynge, and for Germany by Karl von Tewinski and Wilhelm Tannenberg, German agents.

A feature of the decision is the acknowledgment that Germany had authorized acts of sabotage against war materials of the Allies in the United States, before America entered the war, and that an organization of German agents had actually been formed to carry through this destruction.

In the Kingsland case involving claims of about $18,000,000 resulting from the fire and destruction of the Kingsland plant of the agency of the Canadian Car & Foundry Company, Ltd., at Kingsland, N. J., Jan. 11, 1917, the commission states, "We find upon the evidence that the fire was not caused by any German agent."

In the Black Tom case, so-called because the fire swept the terminal yard of the Lehigh Valley Railroad in New York Harbor, known as the "Black Tom Terminal," on the night of July 29-30, 1916, the commission finds:

"We are not convinced that the fire was not attributable to Hinsch and Kristoff" (German agents), "though we are convinced that it was not attributable to Witzke or Jahnke. But we are quite a long way from being convinced that the fire was caused by any German agent. We therefore decide both cases in favor of Germany."

Information by which it was shown that Germany had authorized destruction of allied war stores came from an intercepted message placed before the State Department by the British Government at the time.

Simultaneously, Ogden Mills, Undersecretary of the Treasury, gave figures showing that up to August, 1929, a total of $172,703,000 had been made in awards to American claimants against Germany, with additional awards to the United States Government of $64,934,000. Outstanding claims amounting to $53,000,000, which, with the subtraction now of the $40,000,000 of the two latest cases, leaves only $13,000,000 of claims yet to be decided.

Only about $33,980,000 has so far been received from Germany, Mr. Mills stated. Twenty per cent of the alien property seized at the outbreak of the war has been retained as security against eventual payment.

Antidote for Loafer Found by Dr. Holt

Elimination of the student loafer has been one of the chief benefits achieved by the conference plan at Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla., Dr. Hamilton Holt told members of the Twentieth Century Club, Boston, Nov. 15.

This conference plan by which the professor talks over subject matter with the student has displaced the lecture and note-taking idea. It has given the student an opportunity for self-expression and made him do an active day's work each day, Dr. Holt explained.

Speaking at the Woman's City Club, Boston, Nov. 14, Dr. Holt pointed out that Rollins College had chosen teachers who love to instruct rather than do research work or write books.

Dr. Holt also told the New England Association of School Superintendents that he had invited an "educational jury" of 12 outstanding thinkers to visit his institution in January and there work out the model college curriculum.

W.C.T.U. PLEDGES HELP TO HOOVER ON WORLD PEACE

Enforcement, Not Repeal, Is Challenge to Wets—Education Stressed

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOUSTON, Tex.—A message of support for President Hoover's work for law observance, world peace, child welfare and to relieve the economic situation was ordered sent to the President by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union at its convention here.

This expression was in reply to a telegram received from President Hoover by Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the organization, as follows:

"I will be obliged to you if you will express my cordial greetings to the fifty-sixth annual convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and my profound sense of their work in behalf of higher ideals of life and public service and of law observance."

"Observance and enforcement; not repeal," is the answer of the W. C. T. U. to the wets. This challenge by Mrs. Boole was the climax of her annual presidential address delivered the night of Nov. 14.

"Not prohibition alone but hard times, unemployment, the new tariff bill and the personality of candidates all contributed to the result in the recent election," declared Mrs. Boole.

"The wets made some gains in Congress, but are a long way from the necessary two-thirds of the House and Senate to submit an amendment for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and a long way from the necessary majority to modify or repeal the national prohibition law.

"Prohibition will not fail."

Although Mrs. Boole said the organization is ready to undertake further political action to support the cause of prohibition, she emphasized that the buttressing work for 1931 must be almost entirely educational.

Gov. Dan Moody of Texas stirred the 5000 women in the convention hall to cheers when he declared: "Prohibition is a moral reform, and the political party declaring for a repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment will earn and receive the contempt of millions of citizens and reap defeat as a reward for such declaration."

World peace and the work of thousands of W. C. T. U. women specializing in promoting international relations were discussed by Mrs. May Belle Harper, New Haven, Conn., national director for this activity. Mrs. Harper presented a resolution asking the Senate to ratify the World Court protocols and give the United States participation in that tribunal.

FORCED RAILWAY MERGER OPPOSED BY UTILITY MEN

Commissioners' Association Closes Annual Parley at Charleston, S. C.

By TULLY NETTLETON

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHARLESTON, S. C.—A demand for repeal of the railroad consolidation provisions in the Transportation Act of 1920, and an admonition to commissions to study the equitable allocation of costs between various classes of electric current users, were the chief developments of the final sessions of the National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners here Nov. 14. It also was recommended that states adopt a uniform code for regulation of motor carriers.

The association's committee on railroad consolidation, headed by J. W. McCardle, chairman of the Indiana Public Service Commission, declared in favor of only "reasonable voluntary consolidations, through natural processes," when approved by the state affected, and found by the Interstate Commerce Commission to be clearly in the public interest.

It argued that wholesale, forced consolidations tend to draw railroad officials further away from profitable contact with shippers, eliminate wholesome competition and result in serious economic loss through moving division headquarters and reducing forces.

The committee said the prospect of consolidation is no longer necessary to enable weak railroads to obtain credit, and asserted that "there is not only no public demand for consolidation, but there is a well-defined sentiment in opposition."

Motor Routes Urged

Calling attention to a continued rapid growth of motor transportation, both passenger and freight, the committee on this subject, under the chairmanship of Amos A. Betts, member of the Arizona Corporation Commission, urged that commissions immediately undertake to regulate motor trucking on scheduled routes, or seek legislative authority to do so. It was admitted though that the difficulties of this regulation appear even greater than those in the regulation of motorbus transportation.

Though recognizing that any regulation may encounter the objection that it reduces competition, the committee believed that some measure of regulation is imperative, not only for the railroads but also for the more

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Do-X in Gironde After Unscheduled Descent in Ocean

BORDEAUX, France (AP)—The giant German seaplane Do-X, which is on its way to a transatlantic trip, alighted at Gauriac in the Gironde estuary, 30 miles northwest of Bordeaux, on the afternoon of Nov. 15.

After passing Royan at the mouth of the Gironde estuary, the Do-X suddenly swerved southeast and entered the mouth of the river. It was flying low at a speed of about 70 miles an hour and made a perfect descent on the water where the Garonne empties into the Gironde River.

The huge plane after circling twice skimmed the surface of the river for 300 or 400 yards and then came to a halt.

An officer on the bridge signaled: "All well."

The big seaplane, which made a forced landing at La Rochelle on the French coast the previous night and taxied 100 miles to the port, resumed its interrupted flight to Bordeaux at 11:55 a. m. The weather was misty and the plane flew low throughout the trip.

Grangers Asked to Back Farm Board in Putting 'Business Into Agriculture'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—The Federal Farm Board deserves the unqualified support of all farmers, was the general opinion of speakers before the National Grange in its second day of conference here on Nov. 13, in addresses which stressed the advantages of American agricultural coöperation.

These speakers, representing an annual coöperative business of $500,000,000, emphasized that the movement represented by the Farm Board was designed to help not only farmers, but all groups, and was the result of years of study and practice. Lowered distribution costs to the farmer and improved quality of products for the consumers were described as its immediate consequences.

Dr. Clarence Poe, editor of the Progressive Farmer, told the conference that the ideal back of the coöperative movement was "to make the farmer master of his own industry."

"The man who does not support coöperative marketing would reduce the farmer to the level of a producer of raw materials only," he declared.

C. E. Ewing, president of the National Livestock Marketing Association, stated that Farm Board loans are not gifts and that its organization by Act of Congress was not done with the design of putting the Government into business, but of putting business into agriculture.

Fred. H. Sexauer, president of the Dairymen's League Coöperative Association; H. S. Babcock, general manager of the Coöperative Grange League Federation Exchange, and C. E. Huff, president of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation, were other speakers. The latter commended the Federal Marketing Act for its saving to the farmer of 10 cents on each bushel of wheat.

Spokesmen for the farmers included: Albert S. Goss, executive committeeman from Seattle; E. A. Eckert, executive committeeman from Mascoutah, Ill.; Fred J. Freestone, executive committeeman and master for New York State, and Louis J. Taber, national master.

Mr. Eckert, representing the middle West, reported support of the export debenture plan by agricultural interests in almost every section of the country.

PEASANT 'RED' CLASHES IN RUSSIAN VILLAGES

LONDON (AP) — Fighting between peasants and Communist forces resulted in much bloodshed in the regions of Ostroy and Opotokha, near the Lettish-Russian frontier, it was reported in Reuter dispatches from Riga, Nov. 14.

The population of a number of villages was reported in the Riga press to have revolted after attempts had been made to enforce the seizure of corn and collectivization of farms. The villages of Jelino and Dubki were said to have been destroyed by bombardments from an armored train while other villages were partly destroyed. A number of peasants were reported to have been executed, and many families imprisoned.

Nations Favor Budgetary Plan for Control of War Materials

Door Left Open for American Proposal of Direct Limitation—Italy Votes With Germany and Russia—Japanese Watch Washington's Attitude

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—After a succession of roll calls which had been long deferred, the Preparatory Disarmament Commission, decided Nov. 14 by a majority of 16 states to three with six abstaining that "a majority of the commission associates itself with the principle of limitation by budgetary methods of land war material, while recognizing that certain members would prefer a direct method of specific enumeration, and that certain members would desire to see some combination of the two methods."

By the terms of this decision the commission bestows its tacit approval upon the indirect method of limiting arms through national budgets, but leaves the door wide open for nations which, like the United States and Germany, prefer direct limitation by writing down an exact table of stocks.

Furthermore, delegations like the Italians and Russians who wish to combine the best features of both methods, will be permitted to press their case when the disarmament conference meets. The day's roll calls placed upon the written record for the first time the exact position of the governments.

Five States Back Russia

The most extreme proposal for limiting war materials, that of the Russian delegation, was favored by only five states, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Turkey and Russia. The remainder of the commission either voted in opposition or abstained.

Greater support was forthcoming for the Italian proposal which involved applying direct limitation to war material, both in stock and in service, and applying budgetary limitation generally upon all expenditures for materials. Nine states favored it, including Germany, Canada, the Irish Free State, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden, Russia, Turkey and Venezuela.

On the Italian plan Bulgaria, China and United States, Greece and Norway abstained. Eleven states opposed—Belgium, Britain, Spain, Finland, France, Japan, Persia, Poland, Rumania and Czechoslovakia.

The German proposal, which was also favored by the Americans, imposed direct limitation upon stocks of material. Nine voted in favor—Germany, Canada, the United States, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden, Russia, Turkey and Venezuela. Nine others opposed—Belgium, Finland, France, Japan, Persia, Poland, Rumania, Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia. Abstaining were Bulgaria, China, Britain, Spain, Ireland, Greece and Norway.

Several notable facts of greatest importance for the future progress of the disarmament movement emerge from

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FRENCH CABINET UPHELD IN VOTE ON BANK CASES

Tardieu Charges Attempt to Defeat Government on Mere Pretext

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—The attempt of the parliamentary Opposition to fasten upon the Cabinet responsibility for the recent closing of several banks and curb market offices has failed, and the Tardieu Government for a second time within 16 hours has won a vote of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies by a majority of approximately 50 votes.

The Opposition attack lost much of its force in view of the fact that the Adam Bank which was obliged to close its doors Nov. 3 has now reopened as the result of intervention by the Finance Ministry, the Bank of France, and a group of leading banking houses. Crédit du Rhone at Lyons, which also suspended payments, has been enabled to resume operations through agreement with Crédit Lyonnais.

André Tardieu mounted the tribune in the chamber to make a vigorous defense of Raoul Peret, Minister of Justice, who had been accused by a Socialist deputy of implication in the affairs of the Oustric group of enterprises whose operations on the curb market were largely responsible for the bank failures.

Paul Reynaud, Minister of Finance, declared the recent failures had resulted from a battle between speculators on the curb market in which the Government could not intervene. It had, however, done all in its power to prevent the extension of financial difficulties beyond a limited sphere and to protect the rights of legitimate investors.

M. Tardieu in his speech openly reproached the Opposition for willingness to resort to any pretext for bringing about overthrow of the cabinet and declared this and not considerations of national welfare was their only objective.

The recent financial flurry appears not to have been without useful results since it has led to formation of extensive projects for reforming the curb market and for protection of investors.

King Carol Gains in Coalition Move

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST, Rumania—The central committee of the Liberal Party, under the leadership of Vintila Bratiano, replying to the King's appeal to bury the hatchet and resume normal political relations, voted to reënter Parliament Nov. 14. This constitutes a notable success in King Carol's campaign for an eventual coalition Government which many declare unrealizable.

How urgently some drastic step is needed to restore the country is indicated by an unusual incident Nov. 13. Several thousand unemployed, among them barefooted men, women and children, with banners inscribed "We Want Work," paraded at midday in the center of the city, demonstrating before the Palace soon after the King's arrival from his summer quarters.

Although unemployment is increasing in various industrial centers, this is Bucharest's first important demonstration.

NEW "SHRINE" AT YORKTOWN

YORKTOWN, Va. (AP)—The little brick custom house of America's first port of entry, Yorktown, took its place, Nov. 14, among the nation's restored historical shrines.

ENTRY TO COURT IS URGED UPON UNITED STATES

Institute on International Problems Is Practically Unanimous in Vote

A resolution favoring the entry of the United States into the World Court, adopted with hardly a dissenting vote, distinguished the final session of the Institute of Current International Problems of the United States at the University Club, Boston, Nov. 14.

The resolution was presented by Robert Treat Paine and urged that President Hoover incorporate in his address to the incoming Congress a plea for the World Court.

Its adoption followed an address by Frederick J. Libby, executive secretary of the National Council for Prevention of War, in which he asserted that for the United States to keep the Kellogg peace pact it is imperative that the race to increase armaments be stopped.

The policy of the naval board of adding ships to the limit of the London conference agreement is a violation of the intention of the pact, he declared.

Consultative Pact

In discussing "A Consultative Pact, From the Viewpoints of the United States and the League of Nations," Edward Evans, member of the Pennsylvania bar, held that no international pact which conflicts with the League of Nations should be drawn up, while Dr. Philip Marshall Brown, of the Institute of International Law, held that the United States should give warning that it will aid no nation which has willfully broken faith in the promotion of international justice.

Prof. Jerome Davis, who occupies the chair of practical philanthropy at Yale University, in a discussion of Russia over which Robert Lincoln O'Brien presided, urged that citizens of the United States make a more serious effort to understand the people of Soviet Russia before covering that country with a blanket of condemnation.

"No matter what our attitude toward this Russian experiment," said he, "we have to recognize that in the main it is being undertaken by those who are sincere and who are anxious to work for the benefit of the peasants and laborers of Russia.

Soviet Recognition

"Nearly every other leading government of the world has found it wise to recognize the Soviet Government, and in spite of all the evils charged up against Russia these governments are not breaking off relations today. In fact, it is charged that many of these countries are deliberately trying to prevent the United States from recognizing Russia, in the hope that by this means we will get somewhat less of the profitable Rusian trade.

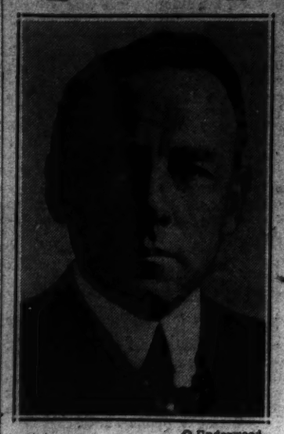
"The curious fact is that our nonrecognition has stimulated the most radical elements in Communism and has enabled her leaders to keep alive a war psychology. The final test of Communism will be on its economic front.

Paul Schoffer, Washington correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt, based his opposition to the recognition of Soviet Russia by the United States on the contention that the Soviet Government is persistently engaged in fomenting revolutions in every country in the world.

ARMY-NAVY BENEFIT FOR SALVATION ARMY

WASHINGTON (AP)—West Point and Annapolis officials announced after a conference Nov. 15 that the proceeds of the Army-Navy football game in New York, Dec. 13, will go to the Salvation Army for the benefit of the unemployed.

Financiers Find Hope in World Co-operation



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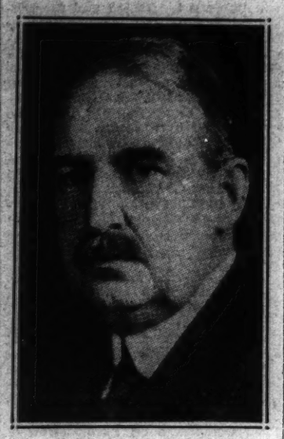
THOMAS W. LAMONT



GATES W. McGARRAH

Finance Sound, Recovery Sure, Lamont States

McGarrah Describes Gains of International Bank of Settlements

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Young plan and its possibilities for promoting international coöperation and friendship was the central topic discussed at the forty-ninth annual meeting here Nov. 14 of the Academy of Political Science. The plan was described as marking a decisive stage in the readjustment of post-war conditions and laying the foundation for a more equitable solution of many problems.

Thomas W. Lamont, of J. P. Morgan & Co., who presided at the dinner which closed the sessions, emphasized the interdependence of international finance and world economy. Although the world "is just now finding itself in a severe industrial and commercial depression," Mr. Lamont said, the process of recovery is already under way and "not only shall we win through, but we are winning through."

He analyzed the causes of the depression as due to excess of produc-

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Zoning Called Only Salvation for Large City

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTA, Ga.—Planning and zoning is the only salvation for a large city, Prof. John W. Mannin, director of the municipal research bureau of the University of Kentucky, told the Southeastern Political Science Association in session here Nov. 14 and 15.

Several joint meetings were held with the Southeastern Economic Conference, an organization of similar purposes, which also is meeting here.

"Planning will do the same thing for any town large or small," said Professor Mannin. "It has been said that city planning should begin wherever two roads or streets cross: the mold for future development is then made. Real city planning is not merely making a city more beautiful but rather making it more convenient and more comfortable."

The unit system of nomination in Georgia was described in an address by Cullen B. Gosnell of Emory University, who urged its abolishment in favor of nomination by popular vote.

"The business man has reigned supreme these past 10 years. In fact, through much of the past 60 years," Irby R. Hudson of Vanderbilt University, Tenn., said, "His agents have sat in our halls of Congress and have occupied even the Chief Executive's place. They do not care to look at things from an academic point of view, but rather from a practical business man's point of view.

"What has the business man done? A crash in the stock market unsurpassed except in 1873 perhaps. A state of overproduction, whose only solution to any of them is to pursuade the people to buy until they are mortgaged to their last penny. Then the overloading of the overcrowded warehouse, so the producer may again overcrowd his warehouse. If this conference and other conferences will study problems, refuse to be misled by propaganda of selfish business, they may work out a solution to these problems."

CHECK URGED ON MACHINE'S LABOR EFFECT

Davis Suggests Survey to Find Number Displaced by Mechanical Devices

RELIEF PLAN PUSHED IN MASSACHUSETTS

Building in New York to Provide Work for Many—Buffalo to Stimulate Trade

Suggestion of a survey to determine the displacement of labor by machinery, from James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, was the chief development Nov. 15, of the nation-wide program to solve the unemployment problem.

Emergency relief plans, speeded construction, and coördinated local efforts to provide employment continued, according to reports from scattered regions. Massachusetts announces crystalizing of general plans for relieving the situation, while New York, Buffalo and Chicago report progress in their various programs.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The advisory committee on employment statistics, appointed by President Hoover last July "to advise the government departments on methods for revision of the unemployment statistical services," has completed its organization and is considering, among other proposals, one made by James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, that it determine the possibility of a survey of the extent to which workers have been displaced by machines.

The occasion for the organization of such a committee was an act of Congress passed last July which requires the Bureau of Labor Statistics to expand materially its work along the line of volume of employment. This law specifically adds to the subjects already being covered, the following: "the building and construction industry, government employees and agricultural labor.

Mr. Davis, in addition, suggested to the committee a discussion of the practicability of surveys of technological unemployment either along the lines of industry or geographical areas. While the displacement of labor with machines may not mean a protracted unemployment of labor, it would be well to find just how far these technological changes are responsible for our present unemployment, he told the committee.

"Only the other day," Mr. Davis declared, "I was over near Pittsburgh, to speak at the opening of a new plant that abolishes forever my own trade of young manhood, that of the iron puddler. A new mechanical process now refines the iron that used to be handled in the red-hot furnace with the human strength," he explained. "They asked me to make the first ball of iron weighing 3000 pounds. They handed me a telephone. In the distance I saw an electric engine, a cupola and some vats, and I spoke into the telephone these two words, 'Pick up.' Three thousand pounds of molten metal flowed from a cupola into a vat. Afterward I said, 'Run forward,' and the engine got into motion and transferred it 250 feet away.

"When it got to this particular point I said over the telephone, 'Stop,' and it stopped. A traveling crane took the vat from the train and I said through the telephone, 'Run in reverse,' and the train moved back to its original starting point. I said, 'Stop' and it stopped. Later two vats were put together and I again repeated through the telephone, 'Push out ball,' and out came 3000 pounds of iron into a compressor. One man pulled a lever, pressed it into billet shape, turned it over on a set of rolls, and another man with a lever operated it to a finished product.

"These 12 words, together with the electricity and the connections by telephone, put out of work more than 300 puddlers. This machinery handles the 3000-pound ball of iron much easier than the puddler, with his helper, could handle the 200-pound ball."

The committee has taken Mr. Davis' plan under advisement, considering the possibility of devising a method of making such a survey. Little satisfaction could be secured by means of questionnaires, it is agreed. Mr. Davis suggested that a better way would be to make special surveys, canvassing first the unemployed, and secondly the industrial establishments from which the worker was dismissed, to learn why he was let out, and if his dismissal was the result of a machine, the kind of machine, its labor displacing power, etc. Results of a well-planned survey could be used in a practical way, it is believed.

Besides Mr. Davis, the committee is composed of Arthur O. Wharton, representing the Railroad Brotherhoods; Dr. Leo Wolman, National Bureau of Economic Research; Harold F. Browne, National Industrial Conference Board; P. W. Litchfield, United States Chamber of Commerce; W. M. Stuart, director of the Census; Ethelbert Stewart, Commissioner of Labor Statistics; Dr. Joseph L. Willetts, University of Pennsylvania professor, and Noel Sargent, National Association of Manufacturers.

Governor Appoints 59 New Members to Relief Group in Massachusetts

Specific plans for relieving unemployment in Massachusetts are crystallizing all over the State. Gov. Frank G. Allen has appointed 59 new members to the Massachusetts Emergency Committee on Unemployment, it was announced Nov 14 by R. W.

Bowdoin, executive secretary of the committee.

James J. Phelan, chairman of the committee, on Nov. 14 telegraphed to J. Clawson Roop, Director of the Budget in Washington urging that "the fullest consideration of the budget bureau be given to the widening of the Cape Cod Canal and that the necessary appropriations be hastened as a means of relieving unemployment, inasmuch as the entire eastern seaboard will benefit."

Word comes from Pittsfield, Vt., by the Associated Press, that construction work will start at once on a new transformer tank building to be erected there by the General Electric Company at a cost of about $1,000,000.

An Associated Press dispatch from South Hadley, Mass., announces that a road building project to cost several thousand dollars was begun Nov. 14 on the campus of Mount Holyoke College, to provide work for the unemployed.

More than 70 unemployed men of Ludlow, Mass., marched in a body before a meeting of the Board of Selectmen on Nov. 14 to protest against the use of steam shovels on construction jobs originated to provide work, according to the Associated Press. The Selectmen agreed to discontinue the use of the steam shovels.

A number of banks have announced to the state emergency committee that they will distribute their Christmas club funds earlier than usual this year, to enable depositors to purchase, and merchants to move some of the goods now available at low prices. Banking officials characterized the move as one that will tend to "speed the wheels of commerce and indirectly aid in solving the unemployment problem."

The women's committee which will work with cities and towns in aiding the jobless will hold a meeting in the State House, Boston, on Nov. 24, it has been announced by Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, chairman. Definite plans of extending assistance to the cities and towns desiring help will be formulated.

In Lynn, Mass., some 50 teachers of the Lynn English High School have voted to contribute $1 per week from their salaries to the unemployment fund now being raised there. The police had already voted to give 25 cents a week of their pay.

Voluntary Committee to Launch $5,000,000 Campaign in Chicago

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Temporarily forsaking their own work, more than a score of leading Chicagoans will begin immediately the task of raising the $5,000,000 asked by the governor's Commission on Unemployment and Relief. All of those who have promised their services to date have proffered their full time, and all are experienced money-raisers, many having participated in the Liberty Loan campaigns.

With a staff of this sort, the commission hopes to have the fund subscribed within a fortnight.

Since the commission announced its budget and began looking for a man to head the campaign, practically every one of its members knew that there was but one man for the job and that one they hesitated to ask, because of his many responsibilities—Philip R. Clarke, president of the Central Trust Company.

Mr. Clarke is Chicago's most noted money-raiser, having led two important public campaigns, the Liberty Loan drives and the recent campaign for $75,000,000 to meet the emergency need of local governments.

Declaring the unemployment relief campaign "perhaps the greatest emergency in the history of the city," Mr. Clarke accepted the task with the provision that he would have a large and efficient staff to share the responsibility.

At his right-hand man, Mr. Clarke will have Rowland Haynes, secretary of the University of Chicago, who conducted a community fund campaign in Cleveland with marked success. Walter A. Strong, publisher of the Chicago Daily News, Samuel Insull, public utilities magnate, Melvin A. Traylor, banker, and Silas H. Strawn, are among those who will assist.

The commission has purposely delayed launching its campaign until independent charities have had an opportunity to raise funds, for otherends, as it plans to work through the various accredited welfare agencies.

George F. Getz, chairman of the commission, made it emphatic that none of the money raised through the campaign would be used for the actual running expenses of the commission, as the members themselves are making contributions for this purpose.

New York State Plans $20,000,000 in Building

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

ALBANY, N. Y.—New York State will award $20,259,337 in public building contracts between now and Jan. 1, it was announced by William E. Augaard, state architect, on Nov. 14. This will complete the 1930 program of the department of public works.

Simultaneously it was learned that the public works schedule for 1931 will add between $25,000,000 and $30,000,000 for entirely new construction to the ordinary appropriations. This increase was made possible by the $50,000,000 bond issue voted by the electorate on Nov. 4. Under the terms of that issue, the 1931 Legislature will be empowered to appropriate $20,000,000 for construction that year. To this may be added $10,000,000 out of the $100,000,000 public improvement bond issue which became available in 1925 for a period of 10 years.

A definite figure on 1931 expenditures awaits the report of the Lewissohn commission which is examining the needs of prisons and other state institutions.

Trade Stimulation Plan Pushed by Buffalo Group

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Jobs for between 1000 and 2000 persons are being arranged for in Buffalo by the Department of Social Welfare and the Civic Committee on Stabilization of Employment, according to a report to Mayor Charles Roesth.

Two projects have been started to accomplish this end. One is a general stimulation of trade through a buying movement to be put on with aid of civic organizations. The second is to conduct a city-wide movement for home improvement which, it is expected, will give work to another large group of men.

In addition, the committee has mailed advice and suggestions to 25,000 local employers for keeping available employment spread among as large a number of men as possible. Conferences have been held with charity organizations to insure that every needy case can and will be cared for.

One large Methodist Church has established its own employment bureau for members and friends of the congregation.

Employment for hundreds of local men and business for many manufacturing concerns would result from the construction of the Grand Island bridges, according to a report issued by the Bridge Commission. Bids on the structures will be asked early in January, after final specifications have been approved.

Women Asked to Help

NEW YORK (AP)—A call for assistance from the women of America in the campaign to aid the jobless was sounded Nov. 14 in a radio address by Dr. Lillian Gilbreth of the President's Emergency Committee on Unemployment.

Speaking over a nation-wide hookup, Dr. Gilbreth, the committee's director of women's activities, said, "There are about 60,000,000 females in these United States and we do ap-

General Upward Swing Brings Cheer to Trade

A FURTHER increase in the price of copper, together with reports of continued improvement in the textile industry and a decidedly better tone in the New York stock market, has served to inject a substantial amount of cheer into business sentiment.

Copper is now 12 cents, compared with 9½ cents a pound last week. A government report showed that textile over-stocks have been reduced to a point where they may be considered a relatively unimportant factor in the industry. The New York stock market has just completed a four-day upward swing in security prices.

proximately 80 per cent of the buying, and there is not one of us who cannot help in some way."

Employees to Contribute

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—With the hope of raising $500,000 to be contributed to relief of the nation's unemployed, officials of Sears, Roebuck & Co. have announced that the company will duplicate every dollar contributed by employees.

Widespread cooperation on the part of employees is anticipated, it was said at the company's offices here, as the idea of a relief fund originated with the workers themselves. The plan was submitted to all of the company's employees throughout the country on Nov. 10, and it is expected that within a few days some idea will be had of how much will be pledged.

$7,000,000 Spent on Plan

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WILLIAMSBURG, Va. — Following a meeting Nov. 13 of the trustees of the Williamsburg Holding Corporation, Arthur Woods, president, announced that the Rockefeller Restoration has spent $7,000,000 on the colonial restoration project, and that the work is hardly begun.

It is proposed, he said, to spend about $500,000 in the near future, speeding up the work through the winter months, which will be possible, because of generally open winter seasons here on the peninsula.

Work on the new courthouse for city and county will begin after the first of the new year, plans having been in the making for some months. New shops on the south side of Duke of Gloucester Street, near the college, to balance those already built on the north side will probably be begun this winter. Mr. Woods expects the restoration of the so-called "Christopher Wren Building" of William and Mary College to be completed by next June. The cost for this one structure—the oldest academic building in the United States—will be about $400,000.

Food Is Distributed

NEW YORK (AP)—New York's unemployment committee, headed by Alfred E. Smith, former Governor, sent 15 truckloads of foodstuffs to provide immediate aid to the city's 12,500 neediest families, Nov. 14.

Distribution continued throughout the day from strategic centers where the want had been found most pressing.

Problems of Land Uses to Be Surveyed

Resolutions providing for the formation of a permanent topographical conference with an executive committee to launch plans for a land utilization and land economic survey of Massachusetts were adopted by geological, regional planning and agricultural experts meeting at the State House, Nov. 14, at the invitation of the Massachusetts Forestry Association.

The conference, to be made up of delegates representing various educational state and civic units dealing with land utilization, will meet at appointed intervals to consider programs relating to land uses and problems of mutual interest to the farmer, college and state.

The executive committee was appointed to function as the business body of the conference, to arrange meetings, raise funds and otherwise carry out the purposes of the main conference. It was further resolved that an aerial photographic survey and topographical resurvey of the State were urgently needed.

Wallace W. Atwood, president of Clark University, was appointed chairman of the executive committee and Harris A. Reynolds, secretary of the Massachusetts Forestry Association, was appointed secretary of the committee.

THREE FOUND GUILTY IN STOCK SALES CASE

In the trial of the Page & Shaw stock selling case, Otis E. Dunham, president of Page & Shaw, and Isaac Hart and Joseph Pollay of Hart & Pollay, brokers, were found guilty of "conspiracy to steal" by a jury in the Middlesex Superior Court, Nov. 15. Eight others were acquitted of the same offense.

These three defendants, with Raymond E. Holland, former vice-president of the candy company, were found not guilty of a charge of being accessory before the fact of larceny. Both charges were in connection with a $2,000,000 stock flotation of the Page & Shaw company handled by Hart & Pollay.

Goulette and Lalouette in Indo-China Flight

SAIGON, French Indo China (AP) — The French fliers, Goulette and Lalouette, landed here, Nov. 13, having come from Paris in five days, 3 hours, 50 minutes, flying time, which was more than 30 hours better than the fastest previous time established by Dieudonné Coste and Maurice Bellonte.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston Square and Compass Club: Members' night, moving pictures, "Orchids and Ermine," with Colleen Moore, auditorium, 8.

Field and Forest Club: White Mountain party dinner, moving pictures; speakers: Mrs. William D. Gooch, Grace M. Asnive, Tessie N. Connelly and Sydney R. Porter; 6:30. Dance, 8:30 to 12. Both take place, Boston City Club.

Y. W. C. A. (Clarendon Street Division): General Association dance, auditorium, 8 to 10:30.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Dance, Shepard Stores, ballroom and foyer, 9.

Theaters

Plymouth—"Michael and Mary," 8:15.
Tremont—"The Merchant of Venice," 8:15.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Robert Stanley Ross, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in First Methodist Episcopal Church, Norwood Street, Everett, 3:30.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Miss M. Ethel Whitcomb, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Wellesley, in Community Theater, Wellesley Hills, 3:30.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Miss M. Ethel Whitcomb, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Taunton, in Cohannet School Auditorium, Cohannet Street, Taunton, 8.

Boston Square and Compass Club: Concert, "Treasure Chest of Light Opera," auditorium, 4 to 5; refreshments served.

Ford Hall Forum: Address by Judge Ben B. Lindsey, humanitarian; address preceded by concert; Edgar Isherwood, tenor; Paul Bregor, accompanist; Ford Hall, corner Bowdoin Street and Ashburton Place, 7:30.

Symphony Hall: Address, "The Individual and His Adjustment to Society," by Dr. A. Warren Stearns, Commissioner of Correction; address preceded by musical program by Community Church String Quartet; 10:45.

Boston Public Library: "Dramatic Scenes From the Prophets: Amos, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Hosea," by Mr. and Mrs. John Pratt Whitman, in costume; Lecture Hall, 3:30. Also, recital of pianoforte music and poems of Robert Browning, by Laura Ruxtable Porter, Lecture Hall, 8.

EVENTS MONDAY

Women's Republican Club of Boston: Afternoon reception in honor of Katherine Rose Parker, president of the club; clubhouse, 4 to 6:30.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Lecture by Mrs. Jackson Fleming, foyer, 11. Exhibition (11) and luncheon (12:30), Willys Overland, Inc., ballroom. Meeting, Fekinese Association, private room, 1.

New England Women's Club: Lecture, "The Place of Literature in Education," by Prof. Robert E. Rogers; Hotel Kenmore, 490 Commonwealth Avenue, 2:30.

West Roxbury Community: Meeting, Tourist Club, home of Mrs. Melville C. Freeman, 30 Meredith Street, 3.

Women's City Club of Boston: Lecture by Mrs. Roland G. Hopkins, on Marc Connelly's "The Green Pastures," and G. Bernard Shaw's "The Apple Cart"; Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, 2:30. Also, At Home, 8 Walnut Street, 3:30.

Concerts to Come

Saturday evening, Nov. 15, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Nov. 16, in Symphony Hall, a concert by the Russian choir, the Don Cossacks.

Sunday evening, Nov. 16, in the Repertory Theater, a concert by the Compinsky Trio.

Sunday evening, Nov. 16, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Marie Healey, soprano.

Monday evening, Nov. 17, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Povla Frijah.

Tuesday evening, Nov. 18, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Paderewski.

Wednesday morning, Nov. 19, at the Hotel Statler, a concert by Edward Johnson.

Wednesday evening, Nov. 19, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Yves Chardon, cellist.

Thursday evening, Nov. 20, in Symphony Hall, a recital by the dancers Harald Kreutzberg and Yvonne Georgi.

Thursday evening, Nov. 20, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Victor Chenkin, disour.

Friday evening, Nov. 21, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Vera Kesne, contralto.

Sunday afternoon, Nov. 23, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Roland Hayes, tenor.

Sunday afternoon, Nov. 23, in Jordan Hall, the People's Symphony Orchestra, Thompson Stone, conductor.

Monday afternoon, Nov. 24, in the Hotel Statler, a concert by Lawrence Tibbett, baritone.

Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 25, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Tuesday evening, Nov. 25, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Hazel Harrison, pianist.

Tuesday evening, Nov. 25, in the Repertory Theater, a concert by Hizi Koyke, Japanese soprano, and Jean Bedetti, first violoncellist of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Wednesday evening, Nov. 26, in Jordan Hall, a concert by the Gordon String Quartet.

Friday afternoon, Nov. 28, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday afternoon, Nov. 29, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Amy Durfee, contralto.

Saturday evening, Nov. 29, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Weekdays from 9 to 4:30; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions: Russian ikons lent by the U. S. S. R., through American Russian Institute, Through Dec. 14. Mediterranean embroideries. Through Dec. 14.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Special exhibitions: etchings by Rembrandt. Through Feb. 28. Books, pictures and other work by William Blake. Through Nov. 23.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, admission fee 25c; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Color-music, neo-expressionism, paintings, by I. J. Belmont. Through Nov. 15.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Eighteenth and early nineteenth century English landscapes, sporting paintings and color prints. Through Nov. 15.

Doll & Richards, 132 Newbury Street—Character studies by Nancy Dyer. Through Nov. 22. Exhibition of flower paintings by Mary Lincoln Orr.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Exhibition of paintings and water colors by John Whorf.

Lauson and Hubbard, 304 Boylston Street—Paintings by A. J. Bogdanove. Through Nov. 22.

Scherver Studios, 683 Boylston Street—Etchings and dry points by six contemporary masters.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy with occasional rain and continued warm tonight and Sunday; gentle easterly winds.

Southern New England: Occasional rain tonight and Sunday; continued mild temperatures; moderate east and southeast winds.

Northern New England: Rain tonight and Sunday; somewhat warmer tonight in the interior; moderate northeast shifting to east and southeast winds.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 p.m. Nov.15	Max. Nov.14		8 a.m. Nov.15	Max. Nov.14
Albany	50	64	Memphis	60	64
Atlantic City	54	58	Montreal	42	..
Boston	56	67	Nantucket	56	64
Buffalo	48	62	New Orleans	70	72
Calgary	4	..	New York	58	66
Charleston	62	86	Philadelphia	56	58
Chicago	52	60	Pittsburgh	50	66
Denver	34	44	Portland, Me.	46	48
Des Moines	38	54	Portland, Ore.	42	48
Eastport	46	54	San Francisco	56	58
Galveston	70	76	St. Louis	58	64
Hatteras	60	64	St. Paul	56	60
Helena	0	16	Seattle	36	42
Jacksonville	66	72	Tampa	68	72
Kansas City	36	66	Washington	56	58
Los Angeles	48	62			

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 6:44 p. m., Sunday 7:22 a. m.
Height of tides 9.3 feet, 9.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:32 p. m.

TALKIE POTIONS ADVOCATED FOR SLOPPY SPEECH

George Arliss, Honored by Academy, Talks of Need of Better Diction

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Sloppy speech might in large measure be corrected by sound motion-pictures, illustrating correct diction, which could be shown in schools throughout the country, according to George Arliss, the actor, who was honored Nov. 14 by the American Academy of Arts and Letters with its medal for good diction upon the stage.

The presentation was made in the newly dedicated building of the academy by George Pierce Baker, member of the academy.

Other presentations were the medal for distinction in sculpture, awarded Mrs. Anna Hyatt Huntington, and presented by Lorado Taft; the Howells medal for fiction, awarded Miss Willa Cather and presented by Robert Grant and the medal for good diction on the radio, awarded to Alwyn Bach and presented by Hamlin Garland.

"There are only three kinds of English I am familiar with—the English of England, the English of America and the English of the telephone operator," said Mr. Arliss. "This last I do not propose to consider, because it is almost a language of its own and is spoken more or less in confidence. But the difference between the English of England and the English of America is mainly one of diction.

"The difference between the English of England and America is only the difference between the English of England of today and that of 150 years ago. America has frequently maintained the purity of the language, which in the course of years has become vitiated in England. The chief fault of speech in America I should describe as sloppiness, and the outstanding defect in England as snippiness. The English of England has been distorted by people who really ought to know better. Oxford University, for instance, rather prides itself on the fact that you can always tell an Oxford man.

"Unfortunately, the less educated classes, particularly in the suburbs of London, in an attempt to ape their betters, become so refined that at times they are hardly understandable. The American is never guilty of this straining after superiority. But, in my opinion, he errs on the other side. He is so afraid of being meticulous in his speech that he allows himself to become careless. I have often noticed that among the youth of today there is frequently a decided objection to speaking well, a feeling that there is something unhealthy in good articulation.

The second woman to be elected to the academy in its 26 years of existence is Mrs. Edith Wharton, American novelist now living in France. The other woman to have this distinction was Mrs. Julia Ward Howe. The other four members chosen were Prof. Irving Babbitt, of Harvard University; Robert Frost, poet; George Gray Barnard, sculptor, and James Truslow Adams, biographer. Members of the academy are selected from among the members of the National Institute of Arts and Letters.

At the morning exercises held on Nov. 14, Dr. John H. Finley, teacher and journalist, addressed the academy on "Virgil's Two Thousand Years"; Prof. Vincenzo Ussani, delegate of the Reale Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei, spoke on "Virgil and America," and Prof. Robert Seymour Conway, delegate of the British Academy, made an address on "Academies and the Public."

SECONDARY SCHOOL SUBJECTS CRITICIZED

Criticism of the subjects taught in elementary and secondary schools was voiced by John A. Cousens, president of Tufts College, and Donald F. Rose, editorial writer on the Philadelphia Public Ledger, at the meeting of the New England Association of School Superintendents in the State House, Nov. 14.

"I think that training in judgment, even in the elementary school, is much more important than arithmetic and geography and science put together," Mr. Rose, a former teacher, declared in criticising the amount of time spent in "learning things which do not matter."

Chile's Prosperity Grows, Says Ibanez

SANTIAGO, Chile (AP)—President Ibanez in an interview pictures Chile as a unified nation with no major worries of a political or economic nature.

"In spite of the world-wide business depression," he said, "Chile has continued her normal course and her prosperity is growing."

This, he said, was because his Government had taken proper, though strict, means to avoid the effects of the depression. He pointed out that the Government was planning a large cut in the cost of running its departments next year, making possible a considerable reduction in the budget.

About 20,000 nitrate workers are temporarily out of work, but a large public works program is planned, he said, to care for unemployed. He said no other unemployment was in need of special attention.

PORTO RICO TO GROW FOODS ON CANE FIELDS

SAN JUAN, P. R. (By U. P.)—Portions of several large sugar plantations are to be turned over to cane field workers for the cultivation of food crops during the coming season, managers of four of Porto Rico's largest sugar corporations announced after a conference with Gov. Theodore Roosevelt.

The action of the sugar interests is largely due to Governor Roosevelt's persistent efforts since taking office to increase the number of small individual farms and the output of native food crops.

CAPE BRETON'S 2-DAY MINE STRIKE ENDS

GLACE BAY, N. S. (AP) — Cape Breton's largest producing coal mine, No. 2 colliery of the Dominion Steel and Coal Company, was back in operation Nov. 14 after a two-day strike.

Government, labor union and mine officials met the day before and decided to discharge a miner whose employment had caused the strike. Edward Kennedy had been expelled from the union local on a charge of demanding exorbitant rentals from fellow union members.

STATUES OF SENATORS PROPOSED IN HAITI

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti (By U. P.)—Haiti should erect statues to William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, and William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, as soon as the country becomes independent, in the opinion of Joseph Jolibois Jr., recently elected president of the Chamber of Deputies.

The new head of the Chamber paid tribute to President Herbert Hoover "who has kept his word partly to render full independence of the country and who will surely keep his word to the end."

V-10-8 IN FORCED LANDING

ROCHEFORT, France (AP) — The French naval dirigible V-10-8 made a forced night landing at Nieulle sur Seudre Nov. 14 and was badly damaged. The commander in charge and several of the men aboard were injured.

NATIONS INDORSE BUDGET CONTROL OF WAR SUPPLIES

(Continued from Page 1)

these long avoided tabulations of national positions.

First, it is, of course, obvious that France and its satellite states vote without exception for the least direct method of limiting war materials. On the other hand, Germany and Russia consistently urge more extreme methods. But more surprising is the fact that Canada and the Irish Free State are the only British dominions represented on the commission to oppose the mother country in favoring more extreme methods of limiting armaments.

With the United States, Canada favors the direct method. Both Canada and the Irish Free State favored the Italian proposal to combine both direct and budgetary systems. Yet Britain withheld favor from both systems.

Another surprising feature disclosed for the first time clearly is Italian sponsorship of causes previously pleaded only from the lips of Germany and Russia. General Alberto de Marinis, who is perhaps the most experienced military technician sitting as a delegate, now uses arguments to which the committee listened impatiently when they came in demagogic tones from Maxim Litvinoff, the Soviet workers' delegate.

Spain Favors American Plan

The paradox can go a little further. Spain argues with the United States for the first time in favor of the direct method. For most of these alterations or accentuations in national positions explanations are clear. Italy, for example, is continuing a strong campaign, seeking to make itself the head of a coalition of discontented states.

Another fact in the voting lists deserves attention. Naotake Sato of Japan spoke and voted consistently with France against powers seeking closer limitation and his remarks referring to the American proposal that the United States be permitted to utilize the direct method alone are said to have deep-lying diplomatic import. They are construed as a warning that the Tokyo Government regards American armaments with concern.

Indeed, Mr. Sato's repeated statements that the American proposal must be examined with utmost thoroughness have not pleased the American delegation or other members of the commission. It is unnecessary to emphasize the Japanese pronouncements beyond their proper perspective, but they constitute a calculated diplomatic attitude which deserves watching.

LITVINOFF BELITTLES ALLEGED CONSPIRACY

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—Reports regarding a conspiracy to attack Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Foreign Minister attending the arms conference here, have been much exaggerated. It is true that Mr. Litvinoff received a warning that attempts at assassination would be made upon him. But every time the Russian delegates come to Geneva warnings of the kind are received. The Soviet delegates themselves regard the letters as the work of fanatics without serious menace behind them.

Geneva police precautions, always elaborate, are now redoubled.

STRIKE IN MADRID INVOLVES 40,000

MADRID (AP)—Forty thousand construction and metal workers struck in Madrid Nov. 15 in protest at police methods in putting down riots Nov. 14, in which three persons were killed and between 50 and 100 injured.

Five thousand university students also joined in the strike. Extra heavy guards of police have been placed around the university districts. Business is at a standstill.

GENERAL FISH HEADS GUARD

Announcement was made by Gov. Frank G. Allen, Nov. 14, that Brig.-Gen. Erland F. Fish of Brookline had been appointed to succeed Maj.-Gen. Alfred F. Foote, resigned, as commander-in-chief of the Twenty-Sixth Division, Massachusetts National Guard. General Fish has been connected with the national guard for 21 years and was second in command of the division under General Foote.

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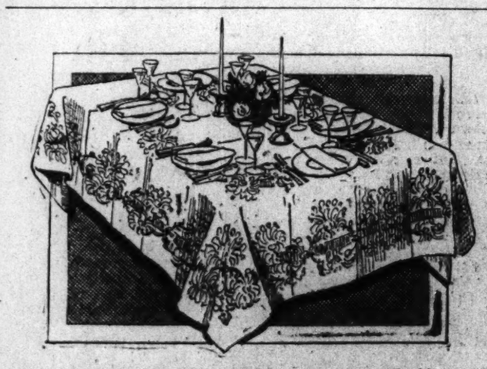

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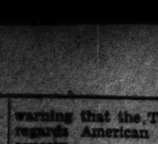
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PARK WHERE THE "EL" BEGINS

SOVIET'S CHARGE OF PLOT STUDIED IN UNITED STATES

Attempt to Divert Attention From Hardships Seen in Latest 'Conspiracy'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON—The recent announcement in Moscow of the uncovering of an alleged international plot to overthrow the Soviet Union was received in official quarters here as of value only in throwing light upon conditions in Russia.

The conspiracy charge, one important government authority on Russia declared, may mean one, or more, of a group of internal developments. The "scare," he explained, may merely be another piece of internal propaganda to hush the rising protest, both in and without party ranks, against the privation in food and clothing that the masses are being subjected to in order that the Communists may finance their so-called Five-Year Plan.

Early this spring the hue and cry was raised that the food shortage was due to the secret warfare of the kulaks, the so-called "wealthy" peasants.

That there was grim opposition among the kulaks and peasants was unquestionable. But that was due, it was explained, to the ruthless campaign of the Communists to force them into the various types of collective farms.

Fantastic Charges Made

Late in September Moscow suddenly announced that a vast plot had been unearthed in the state meat-canning industry and that 48 intellectuals, professors and economists connected with the trust had been arrested and charged with "sabotage." Fantastic charges such as the canning of various unusable parts of animals were alleged against the prisoners.

A week later the papers announced that the 48 had been shot. There was no trial. Alleged "confessions," impossibly self-condemnatory, were published.

They were, according to the information confidentially reaching Washington, secretly taken from their homes by the Gaypayoo, the political police, tried and executed.

That was the second "scare," according to Washington authorities, and the latest alleged international plot may well be the third.

It is also possible, it was explained here, that the latest "scare," in addition to serving as an explanation for the food shortage, may also well be a deep scheme on the part of Joseph Stalin, the actual Dictator of Soviet Russia, to get rid of such "Right Oppositionists" as A. I. Rykoff, Mikhail Tomsky and Nikolai Bukharin and some other Communist leaders who are challenged by the Stalinists for counseling a slower pace in the industrialization of the country.

At the recent All-Russian Soviet Congress Rykoff and Tomsky "recanted." Bukharin, pleading illness, did not show up and remained silent. Although he admitted his "guilt" Tomsky was nevertheless retained as head of the Trade Unions, a post he had held for many years.

Rykoff, because of his great popularity, was not displaced from his powerful party posts. But he was made to realize that he held them only on the sufferance of Stalin. That apparently this favor is wearing thin and may soon see Rykoff displaced is indicated, according to Washington information, by the recent announcement that Rykoff had been given a month's leave of absence.

Rykoff Alone Remains

It is the viewpoint here that this is the first step in the disappearance of Rykoff, the sole remaining important figure in the party who might challenge Stalin's hold from within the Government.

Having several years ago, through the use of the "Rights," got rid of the "Left Oppositionists," whose leader was the brilliant Leon Trotzky, Stalin has been slowly but surely undermining and eliminating the "Rights," until now only Rykoff remains.

Because these "Right" advocates have counseled moderation, the international plot and internal sabotage charge would, according to Washington informants, open the way for Stalin and his faction to get rid of them with a maximum of safety.

So cowed are the masses, it is declared here, by the accusation of "foreign plot" and "sabotage" that anyone falling under this cry, either directly or by implication, is immediately shunned.

In Washington opinion, an internal party struggle, with Stalin making his drive for complete and undisputed sway, offers another possible explanation of the alleged plot involving nearly a half dozen European nations and such world figures as Col. T. E. Lawrence, the colorful "Lawrence of Arabia," now an enlisted man in the British Air Corps; Sir Henri Deterding, British oil leader; Raymond Poincaré, former French President and Premier, and Aristide Briand, present French Foreign Minister.

It is held here, that there is a definite purpose behind the affair. The Communists, it is declared, do not precipitate such incidents without a carefully thought-out plan in view.

Whether for domestic, which is held most probable, or foreign consumption there is a deeper purpose behind the charges than that contained in the extravagant and voluminous indictment laid against the eight accused, Washington is confident. What that is remains to be seen.

In the meantime, it is declared, as an act in itself, the episode throws a vivid light upon Russian conditions. That such fantastic charges could be seriously made shows to what extent propaganda has gone in Russia, it is asserted. The whole matter also portrays, it is said, the devious and intricate devices resorted to by the Russian "Red" rulers not only to maintain their hold on the masses but for the present even more important question of carrying on their struggle for personal power and ascendancy.

FINANCE SOUND, RECOVERY SURE, LAMONT STATES

(Continued from Page 1)

tion over consumption, to efforts to hold up commodity prices artificially, to the fall in the price of silver, to shifting of gold holdings, to current political unrest and "in certain countries of the globe, especially America, to a spirit of rampant speculation."

The "somewhat antiquated anti-trust laws," in this country have been, in part, responsible for overproduction, he said. Although he did not "assume to suggest the sort of remedial legislation that should be had in order to avoid this obvious wastage of capital," he implied that a revision of the Sherman antitrust law, which was enacted in 1890, would be desirable.

He held that the Smoot-Hawley tariff law cannot be classed as a controlling factor in the current depression, but admitted that the United States chose a most inopportune time for this particular tariff enactment.

"But let us have no misgivings as to the ability of our country to win through its difficulties," he said. "Our economic, our financial, our banking worlds are far better ordered—even though for the moment in our gloom we may fail to realize the fact—than they have been in the past. In the Federal Reserve we have a currency and banking system strong enough to endure all the strain we are likely to put upon it, and equipped to supply ample credit for all sound enterprise. Savings bank deposits have materially increased in the last eight months."

In conclusion, Mr. Lamont said that he is encouraged, as he looks across the Atlantic and sees the slow and patient upbuilding with resolution and courage, and finds in this country steadfastness and coöperation.

Jeremiah Smith Jr., formerly commissioner-general of the League of Nations for Hungary, also spoke.

In the first report which he has made in this country on the Bank for International Settlements, Gates W. McGarrah, president of that institution, emphasized the non-political character of its organization and its potentialities for promoting international concord. Mr. McGarrah has just arrived here on his first visit to this country since taking up his duties as head of the new bank.

Although the bank is generally believed to be concerned chiefly with collection and distribution of German debt payments Mr. McGarrah said, this duty has already become the smaller side of the work, and one that could be carried on by any bank or trust company. Reparation funds proper represented less than 20 per cent of its total assets on the last balance sheet, he added.

Already it has become evident that national banks of issue can be well served by an international bank, non-political in character and management, Mr. McGarrah said, and several governments have aproached the institution on the question of acting as trustee for future loans.

He described the collaboration of central banks with the new organization as the most notable activity of the last six months, and cited a gain in the institution's assets from approximately 300,000,000 Swiss francs on May 31, 1930, to slightly less than 1,800,000,000 Swiss francs on Oct. 31.

Discussing the various ways in which the new bank may serve central banking institutions, Mr. McGarrah said an examination was being made of the possibilities of organizing a system of international clearing through the Bank of International Settlements so that central banks may have facilities for clearing international movements of capital, just as in the United States there are facilities for clearing internal movements of capital.

"In this way," he declared, "we should avoid a recurrence of incidents like those witnessed in recent years, when gold crossed the Atlantic from London to New York at the same time that gold was transported from New York to Paris."

Foreshadowing the possible development of the Bank of International Settlements during the next 20 years, Walter W. Stewart, formerly economic adviser to the Bank of England, said he believed central banks will find this new agency an indispensable one. Being free from political influence, it will become the outward and visible sign of central bank coöperation, he declared, making it possible to consolidate and regularize the progress already made and extend coöperative activities as opportunities arise.

Shepard Morgan, formerly finance director of the office for reparation payments in Berlin, described conditions precedent to the adoption of the Young plan; Jackson E. Reynolds, who was chairman of the organization committee of the Bank for International Settlements and president of the First National Bank of the City of New York, described the bank as a focal point of the settlement. George P. Auld, accountant-general of the Reparations Commission, opened the discussion. Ogden L. Mills, Undersecretary of the Treasury; Joseph E. Sterrett, formerly American member of the transfer committee under the Dawes plan, and James W. Angell, professor of economics at Columbia University, speaking at the afternoon session, discussed various phases of the international economic situation as they affect the United States.

'There Must Be One on This Ring That Will Open It'

DEMOCRATS AID WET REPUBLICAN ATTACK ON FESS

Continued Party Leadership of the Senator From Ohio Is Challenged

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A new focal point of political attack has been developed by the wets since the recent state and congressional elections.

Republican wets, with the covert support of similar Democratic elements and organs, have initiated and are rapidly developing a challenge of the continued party leadership of Simeon D. Fess, Senator from Ohio, chairman of the Republican National Committee, and a dry of drys.

Mr. Fess has let it be known in unmistakable terms that the Republican Party must stand by the dry cause. Any straddling or dodging of the issue, he forecast, will mean disruption and defeat. "If the Republican Party stands for repeal it might as well say good day," Mr. Fess said in a press statement Nov. 11. "A split will occur which will bring defeat."

Of course such candor and outspokenness immediately aroused wet outcry and such wet Republican champions as James Wadsworth, former Senator from New York; Fred Britten, Representative from Illinois, and others, rushed into the newspapers with attacks upon Mr. Fess and his leadership.

The wet papers joined in the cry and stories emanating from Washington announced that Mr. Fess in the interest of party harmony would retire from the chairmanship. This Mr. Fess promptly denied and let it be known that he proposed continuing as national chairman and pressing the dry cause within the Republican Party.

"This story of my resignation," he declared, "is a fabrication made of whole cloth."

To his friends Mr. Fess is known to have declared that if he had any intention of leaving the national chairmanship after the completion of the recent election campaign he certainly would not do so as long as the wet assaults on him continued.

He now considers the retention of the chairmanship, Mr. Fess is understood to have conveyed to his friends, as essential to the interests of the cause of prohibition, the churches and dry organizations which split, and the Hoover Administration itself.

The rise of opposition to Mr. Fess's chairmanship is the third time since the summer of 1928 when President Hoover assumed titular leadership of the Republican Party that a chairman of the National Republican Committee has come under fire from party ranks. The other two national chairmen after prolonged struggles were forced outside; Hubert C. Work, quietly, and Claudius Huston, the second, only after considerable party wrangling.

USE OF ICE CREAM TREBLES IN 20 YEARS

WASHINGTON (AP)—The average American is now consuming more dairy products with the exception of butter—than ever before. He is drinking more milk and eating more cheese, and during the last 20 years has virtually trebled the annual amount of ice cream he eats.

Per capita consumption of all dairy products was reported Nov. 15 by the Department of Agriculture at the highest point reached in an upward swing conspicuous during the last decade.

London to Radiocast Series of Operas

LONDON—Lovers of grand opera are assured of hearing their favorite performances at popular prices, thanks to an arrangement arrived at between the Covent Garden Grand Opera Syndicate and the British Broadcasting Corporation.

An annual income of £30,000 has been guaranteed from various sources and all funds and earnings of the company will be pooled. The chairman is F. A. Szarvasy, who originated the scheme.

It is proposed to give at least 200 performances yearly which will be divided between the grand season of 10 weeks in the autumn and a winter season of six weeks, each at Covent Garden, and a two-weeks season in at least six other centers throughout the country.

Arrangements are nearing completion for participation of Sir Thomas Beecham and the Imperial League of Opera. At least 60 performances annually will be broadcast.

Literacy Crusade Opens for Nation

CLARKSBURG, W. Va. (AP)—War on illiteracy was declared here with the launching of a nation-wide crusade of enlightenment by a national advisory committee appointed by President Hoover.

The occasion chosen for the official opening of the campaign was the annual convention of the West Virginia State Teachers' Association. West Virginia having been the first State to organize an advisory committee to work in collaboration with the national body.

Outlining the origin of the national committee and its aims, Herbert S. Houston of New York, a member of the group, said that work started by Cora Wilson Stewart, Kentucky mountain teacher, to "make human beings alive with the light of knowledge," was to be continued and expanded.

HOHENZOLLERN SCION SEEKS JOB WITH FORD

NEW YORK (AP)—A grandson of the former German Kaiser arrived in the United States Nov. 12 to look for a job.

He is Prince Louis Ferdinand Hohenzollern, 23, the second son of the former Crown Prince of Germany. His ambition is to start an industrial career under Henry Ford, he said. He came here from Buenos Aires, where he took the 18-months course offered by the Ford Motor Company, progressing from workman to salesman. Prince Louis left for Detroit immediately to see Mr. Ford.

'Peggy Ann Hoover' and 'Wee Dot' Peek From Great 'Mum' Show Banks

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A solid bank of russet, gold and mauve was the thousands of chrysanthemums which greeted the eyes of visitors to the always eagerly awaited and well attended annual "Mum" Show, open at the Department of Agriculture greenhouses here, from Nov. 8 to 16.

For 20 years official Washington, school children, garden clubs and "plain folks" have been visiting the show, which has grown to include over 600 varieties of the Japanese bloom, some of them suitable for out-of-doors cultivation, others that will develop only in hothouses.

President and Mrs. Hoover were Sunday afternoon visitors at the show, arriving just at the time the largest crowds were there. Mrs. Hoover, who in times past has directed the development of quite extensive gardens both at their Washington and Palo Alto homes, appeared keenly interested in the show. Her attention was especially attracted to two plants, named Mrs. H. E. Jones, which have nearly 200 good-sized lavender blooms apiece.

The Hoover family is well represented in namesakes at the show. Last year new varieties were named for both the President and Mrs. Hoover. The President's flower is an old rose daisy-like garden variety and Mrs. Hoover's is of much the same type in an odd Titian shade. "Peggy Ann Hoover," is a dainty white flower with tubular petals named for the President's granddaughter two years ago by Mrs. Jardine. Then just a baby plant, it has since developed into quite a thriving youngster.

Other blooms on display have taken multitudinous forms ranging from a garden plant called "Wee Dot," with flowers less than half an inch in diameter, to "Bol d'Or" and other hothouse varieties which are perfectly molded stop stems as tall as a man.

Authority Favors End of Townships

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Abolition of the township as the first step in reducing the tax burden is advocated by Judge Arthur J. Lacy, authority on tax and real estate law, who as chairman of the property owners' division of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, is directing preparation of a program of tax modernization.

Characterizing the township as a parasite on the body of government, Judge Lacy holds that it no longer performs a necessary function in an age of speedy communication.

Yet, he pointed out, "with its small geographic area the township must have its full quota of officials and departments, which it often cannot support from its own taxes and for which it draws on the state revenues to maintain, with the result that the urban property owner must pay sufficient taxes to carry along the old obsolete township."

IN LEAD FOR SEVENTH TERM

JUNEAU, Alaska (AP)—James Wickersham, who retired from politics 10 years ago, after being elected Alaska's delegate to Congress six times, apparently has won the office again. Belated returns Nov. 13 gave him a lead of 190 votes over George Grigsby, Democrat.

Immunity Waived by Tammany Man

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—George W. Olvany, successor to the Charles F. Murphy leadership of Tammany Hall in 1924, and in turn succeeded in 1928 by John F. Curry, present Tammany chieftain, signed a waiver of immunity Nov. 14 and testified for 50 minutes before the extraordinary grand jury investigating allegations that George F. Ewald bought his appointment to the New York City Magistracy from a Tammany district leader in 1927 for $10,000. The other chief witness of the session was Judge William Allen.

On Nov. 17 the first trial in the Ewald case will be held, when Martin J. Healy, accused of selling the judgeship to Mr. Ewald, and Thomas Tommaney, a one-time clerk in the sheriff's office and intermediary in the transaction, will face indictments.

Mr. Olvany took no exception to the grand jury's request that he waive immunity. In his previous examination in August, Mr. Olvany disclaimed any knowledge of a financial arrangement in connection with the Ewald appointment, holding with Mayor James J. Walker that this was made on recommendation of the Steuben Society.

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Intercollegiate, Club, Professional Athletic News of the World

HARRY WOLF IN THIRD ROUND

Gives Good Exhibition on New Courts in Fall Scratch Tourney

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Harry F. Wolf of the New York Athletic Club, United States squash tennis champion, advanced to the third round of the annual fall scratch tournament of the National Squash Tennis Association through a first-round bye and second-round victory over Harold Ablowich of the City Athletic Club, 15—3, 15—5, Nov. 14 at the Columbia University Club. If Wolf's play is any criterion he is as far advanced at this stage of the season as he should be. He has three months in which to prepare for the defense of his national title.

Other players to reach the third round on the second day of play were Lester Strasser, City Athletic Club, and Gavin Brackenridge of the Princeton Club of New York. Strasser had to play an extra game to defeat C. B. Woods of the Harvard Club at 10—15, 15—8, 15—11, while Brackenridge defeated A. T. Mahan of the Yale Club, 15—12, 15—11.

Wolf does not like the changes made in the newly modified courts, claiming the lack of speed handicaps him at present. However, he gave an impressive display of squash tennis against Albowich, who is a capable Class B player. Wolf's attack seemed to be too powerful for the second league star who could only score 8 points.

There were four defaults registered in the first round, with Edwin Muller, Princeton Club, Mahan, T. L. Bates, Yale Club, and E. C. Conlin Jr., Columbia U. C., advancing.

ANNUAL FALL SCRATCH TOURNAMENT OF THE NATIONAL SQUASH TENNIS ASSOCIATION—First Round

Edwin Muller, Princeton Club, won from Frank M. Loughman, New York A. C., by default.

O. C. Stanton, Harvard Club, defeated S. W. Smith, Fraternity S. T. C., 15—9, 15—5.

R. W. Hill, Bayside L. T. C., defeated E. D. Gallaudet Yale Club, 15—12, 17—18, 15—9.

E. R. Larigan, Crescent A. C., defeated Norman C. Willett, Columbia U. C., 15—5, 15—10.

A. T. Mahan, Yale Club, won from Walter B. Hervey, Fraternity S. T. C., by default.

T. L. Bates, Yale Club, won from Stanley R. Greene, Fraternity S. T. C., by default.

R. J. Larner, Yale Club, defeated Fergus Reid Jr., Yale Club, 15—6, 13—18, 15—9.

C. E. Cameron Jr., Essex County C. C., defeated Norman Dodd, Yale Club, 15—12, 17—18, 15—10.

E. C. Conlin Jr., Columbia U. C., won from Arthur Gaines, Yale Club, by default.

Albert Wertheim, City A. C., defeated David Dibbell, Yale Club, 15—12, 3—15, 15—14.

Second Round

Harry F. Wolf, New York A. C., defeated Harold Ablowich, City A. C., 15—3, 15—5.

Lester Strasser, City A. C., defeated G. B. Woods, Harvard Club, 10—15, 15—8, 15—11.

Gavin Brackenridge, Princeton Club, defeated A. T. Mahan, Yale Club, 15—12, 15—11.

TIGERS' LINEUP HAS SEVERAL NEW FACES

The Boston Tigers open their home season in the Canadian-American Hockey League at the Boston Garden tonight facing the Philadelphia Arrows. The Tigers present a lineup that has only five of last year's team.

Philadelphia also presents a much-changed lineup, with many new amateurs. The Arrows lost their first encounter at home against Providence, holding the league champions to a 1-to-1 score for two periods, but then the better condition of the Reds told in the third period and the Arrows were defeated, 5 to 1. For tonight's affair the visitors are expected to be better conditioned.

Four of the new faces to be seen on the Tigers tonight have been loaned by the Boston Bruins, along with a familiar player. Those new are Guy McNeil, Bill Brander, Peaches Lyons and Paul Runge, the first two from Canadian prairie amateur hockey circles and the last two from the Pacific Coast Hockey League. Bob Taylor is the other player loaned to the Tigers by the Bruins, but he is a Boston boy and played with the Tigers three years ago.

Perhaps the most radical change in the Tiger lineup is at goal where Hal Winkler, former Bruin goalie, will be seen in place of the former favorite, Herb Reaume. Reaume was the Tiger goalie from the start in 1926-27 until this season.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
London	1	0	0	3	0	2
Buffalo	1	0	0	1	0	2
Syracuse	0	0	0	0	0	0
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Windsor	0	0	1	0	1	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	1	0	3	0

RESULT NOV. 14

Buffalo 1, Windsor 0.

LONG SHOT WINS GAME

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINDSOR, Ont.—Buffalo Bisons celebrated the opening of the International Hockey League season here Nov. 14, by defeating Windsor Bulldogs, 1 to 0, before 4000 fans. A long shot by Roth in the early minutes of the third period slipped past Clint Benedict, Windsor goaltender, for the only score of the night.

KEATING WINS WITH A 78

PINEHURST, N. C.—Frank T. Keating, of Boston, scored a round of 78 at the Pinehurst Country Club Nov. 14, to win a medal and match play tournament of the Tin Whistles. Match play was on the point system, three players to a match. Harold C. Buckminster, of Boston, was second and C. S. Waterhouse, of Chicago, third.

CAGLE RELEASED BY MISS. A. & M.

STARKVILLE, Miss. (AP)—Christian K. Cagle, former West Point football star, was released Nov. 15 from his two-year contract as football coach at Mississippi A. & M. College.

Facts About Professional Hockey Players—No. 84

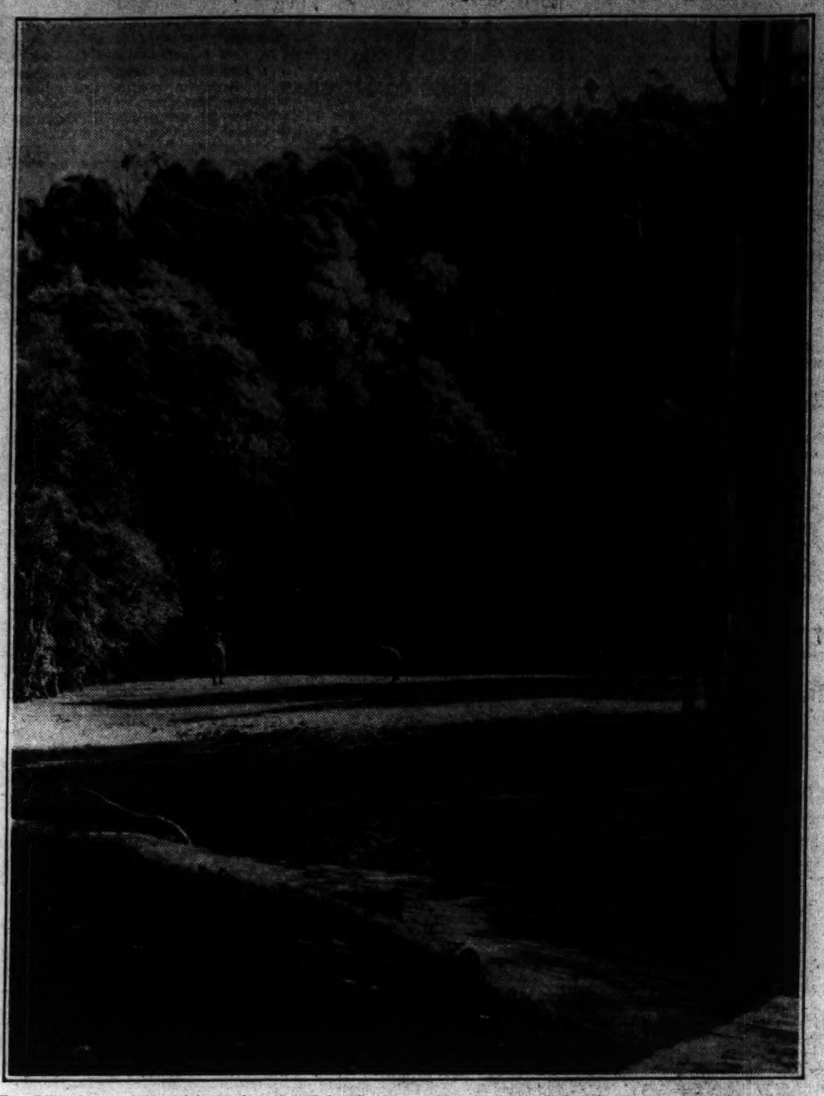
LUDAS J. DUTKOWSKI

Chicago, National Hockey League

First played professional hockey with Saskatoon in the Western Canada Hockey League in the 1921-22 season. He was born Aug. 31, 1901, at Regina, Sask. He is a lefthand shot, weighs 185 pounds, is about 5ft. 10½in. in height, and plays defense or center. His record:

1916-17—Regina Victorias, Intermediates
1917-18—Regina Pats Juniors
1918-19—Regina Pats Juniors
1919-20—Regina Vics Seniors
1920-21—Regina Vics Seniors
1921-22—Saskatoon, Western Canada H. L.
1922-23—Regina, Western Canada H. L.
1923-24—Regina, Western Canada H. L.
1924-25—Regina, Western Canada H. L.
1925-26—Portland, Western Canada H. L.
1926-27—Chicago, National Hockey League
1927-28—Kansas City, American Hockey Association
1928-29—Kansas City, American Hockey Association
1929-30—Chicago, National Hockey League
1930-31—Chicago, National Hockey League

A Beautiful Scene on an Australian Golf Course



The Fifth Green at Moondal, the Loveliest Privately Owned Golf Course in Australia. It Is an Emerald Carpet, Walled on Three Sides by Golden Wattle, Approached Through a Doorway of Big Eucalypti.

PICK-UPS

THE Cleveland Indians will do their training in southern California in 1932, according to the latest reports. The club still has one more year to complete its contract at New Orleans, La., so will do its work of conditioning there in 1931. In 1932 Billy Evans will lead his team to the Pacific coast to take part in pre-season work. Last year the Chicago Cubs and Pittsburgh Pirates did their training in California and found the conditions very favorable. Rain caused a setback at one time or another, but the same was the case all over the country. The Pirates make their temporary home in Paso Robles and the Cubs on Catalina Island. When the Indians go west they will be the first ones in the American League to do so, and also the first club to take advantage of the southern California climate. The middle and southern sections of California have an ideal climate for spring training, but the northern sector does not get warm enough until later on. The news that recently came from the office of the Cleveland club should be good news for the southern part of the State.

Incidentally, it has been said that the island of Cuba has an ideal climate for the work of conditioning. The only obstacle in the way of a team training there seems to be the boat trip from the tip of Florida to the island. It takes about a day and a night to make the trip and perhaps it would not be the best thing for the players. The Cubs encounter a boat ride from the mainland to Catalina Island, but that is a short one and takes only about two hours. Then there would be the question of exhibition games for the team that selected Cuba, unless another club should choose the same location.

From St. Louis comes the report that the Cardinals are making every effort to secure Pinky Whitney from the Phillies to take care of their third-base position. During the season just past, Sparky Adams and Andy High divided the assignment, and did it fairly well. But neither man is as dependable as he might be and neither could play a majority of the games in season and produce a consistent average. Both can fill in and do a fine job, but what the Cardinals need is someone who can go in there every day and hit the ball hard with consistency. Burt Shotton is looking for pitching and the Cardinals could give him just that thing. Within a very short time the St. Louis management could get in touch with the club's "farms" in Houston and Rochester, and supply the Phillies with five or six pitchers that could make up a fairly good staff. That is, of course, providing the Philadelphia club is willing to part with Whitney. But now that Manager Shotton has traded two of his leading infielders, Thompson and Thevenow, to the Pirates for Dick Bartell, it rather looks as if he plans to tighten his hold on the star third baseman.

At a recent meeting of officials of the Pacific Coast League held in San Francisco, it was decided that the split season idea would not be carried out again in 1931. The coast league teams will play through 26 weeks of uninterrupted baseball, beginning on April 7 and ending on Oct. 4. This will shorten the playing season considerably.

According to averages recently released, Carl East, outfielder with the Anniston (Ala.) Club, was the leading batter in the Georgia-Alabama League with a mark of .433. Sherry Smith of the Cedartown team was the league's leading pitcher, winning 14 games while losing only two.

The Chicago White Sox have released Clyde Crouse, catcher, to the Buffalo Club of the International League. Garland Lewis, pitcher, was sent to Dallas in the Texas League.

COLUMBIA TO PLAY VIRGINIA

NEW YORK (AP)—Columbia University is going to play University of Virginia in an intersectional football game at Baker Field here on Nov. 7, 1931. Virginia replaces Colgate on the schedule. Columbia and Virginia have never met on the gridiron.

Young Australia Is Taking to Golf

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

MELBOURNE, Vic.—The visit of Walter C. Hagen and Joe H. Kirkwood, that world-famous team of golfers, gave a tremendous fillip to the game of golf in Australia. The object of the promoters of the tour was to give regular players an opportunity of seeing something of the game as played by the world's first flighters and of learning something from the exhibition. The chief result, however, was a greatly increased interest in the game on the part of the public.

Since the beginning of the year the waiting lists of all the clubs have lengthened, new clubs have been formed everywhere, and public courses are flourishing, either under municipal control or private ownership. Young Australia, in a word, has discovered that golf is not a game exclusively for the rich and the idle.

Among the privately owned courses to which the public is admitted on payment of green fees is Moondal. It is doubtful if anywhere in the world could be found a golf course more romantically situated and naturally beautified.

The owner—Orlando Burbank—was known as the "Lace King" of Victoria. Years ago he bought a dairy farm of 800 acres in one of the mountain districts some 180 miles out of Melbourne. He used it at first as a vacation home for his family and friends. When the automobile reduced a long day's journey by train and coach to a few hours' drive, he made it a week-end place and when the golf boom arrived he turned it into a private course of great sporting interest and rare beauty. The two attributes, indeed, are interwoven.

The land lies cupped in blue hills, at the apex of two great valleys, and right through it there run two crystal streams—the Taggerty and its tributary the Little Taggerty—in whose clear pools English trout may be seen at almost any hour. At least four natural water hazards are provided by these streams, and one of the loveliest greens lies in the middle of an island. The pasture lands on which cattle grazed and sheep browsed for generations make wonderful fairways, while belts of wattle and various eucalypti supply at once breakwinds and bunkers.

With an abundant water supply it is possible to keep the greens in good condition all the year round, and in a few years Moondal, where the aborigine hunted and fished in bygone times, will probably be a golfers' paradise.

College Football Results

Ada Teachers 27, Ozark 6.
Allegheny 20, Salem 0.
Atlantic 22, Lynchburg 14.
Austin 13, Simmons 0.
Boston College 19, Loyola 0.
Central 20, William Jewell 8.
Findlay 26, Bluffton 9.
Friends 0, Bethany 0.
Iowa Wesleyan 20, Upper Iowa 0.
Louisiana S. N. 32, Miss. S. T. 12.
Loyola (N. O.) 14, St. Louis U. 7.
Marryville 13, Lenoir-Rhyne 7.
Miami 6, Southwestern L. 1. 0.
Mississippi 37, Memphis 6.
Missouri Valley 13, Westminster 6.
Murray S. T. 7, Southeast M. C. 6.
Oklahoma City 27, Phillips 14.
Otterbein 7, Ohio Northern 6.
Presbyterian 18, Erskine 0.
Simpson 25, Columbia College 0.
State Teachers 20, Bethel 0.
St. John's 26, Johns Hopkins 6.
Warrensburg T. 52, Ottawa 0.
Wayland 26, Panhandle A. & M. 6.
Wilmington 24, Hanover 0.

ARROWS BUY PAULHUS

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—Roland Paulhus, Providence defense man, has been sold to the Philadelphia Arrows of the Canadian-American League. Paulhus will join the Arrows for their game at Boston against the Tigers.

MRS. WATSON AND MISS HARVEY WIN DOUBLES

BUENOS AIRES Arg. (AP)—Mrs. M. Holcroft-Watson and Miss Ermyntrude H. Harvey of Great Britain Nov. 14 won the Argentine women's doubles tennis championship, defeating Señoritas Elvia de Alvarez and Ines Anderson of Argentina, 6—3, 3—6, 6—2.

Frederick J. Perry and Eric C. Peters of England, gained the finals of the men's singles. Perry won from Guillermo Robson of Argentina, 6—2, 7—5, 6—2, and Peters advanced by default from Harold Lee, who was forced to quit because of a mishap.

BRITONS INVADE FLORIDA

LAKELAND, Fla. (AP)—Lawn bowling is to assume a more prominent position in Florida next February, when the British team of about 50 members meets several American teams for the Fox Trophy. C. P. Zamali of Lakeland, president of the State Lawn Bowlers' Association, said the Britons would arrive in St. Petersburg Jan. 28. This will be the second contest for the trophy in the United States. The first contest was held in California.

CHICAGO SCHEDULES ARKANSAS

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark. (AP)—University of Arkansas officials announced the Razorbacks had accepted an invitation from Coach Alonzo Stagg of the University of Chicago to play the Maroon football team there on Nov. 7, 1931.

COLLEGE CHESS RESULT

Harvard 3, Boylston Club 2.

BY-PLAYS

SPORT KNOWS NO BOUNDARIES

DISTANCE seems to have little or no effect in the way of keeping players of one country from competing in another, and no better proof of this can be found than a glance at the 1930 championship tennis tournament of the Argentine. The two finalists in the women's singles were Mrs. M. Holcroft Watson of England and Señorita de Alvarez of Spain, while in the men's semifinals were J. G. Hall of the United States, Eric C. Peters of England, and G. Lyttleton Rogers of the Irish Davis Cup team. East may be East and West may be West and never the two may meet, but this can hardly apply to the sporting public of those world divisions.

* * *

ANOTHER TOURNAMENT OF ROSES CONTENDER

University of Utah is bidding for serious consideration as one of the contestants to be selected for the Tournament of Roses game at Pasadena, Calif., on New Year's Day. Utah, coached by Ike Armstrong, has run up 51 points per game this season, and allowed a total of only seven points to rivals. The backfield is composed of Capt. Ray Price, fullback; Theron Davis and Frank Christensen, halfbacks; Fred Tedesco, quarterback, and Ray Forsberg, halfback; but this backfield is no better than its forward wall, and the team is well balanced all around.

* * *

GOOD TEST FOR INDIA'S STYLE OF PLAY

Lawn tennis enthusiasts in India will this winter have the opportunity of seeing H. W. Austin in action on their courts, for England's premier male player is one of four men who will represent the International Club of Great Britain in matches at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Lahore and elsewhere. His team mates will be J. S. Olliff, who partnered him at Wimbledon this year; E. D. Andrews, a hard-hitting New Zealander, and M. D. Horn, who, like Austin and Andrews, is an old Cambidge University "Blue." It will be surprising if this combination is defeated, for the Indian notion of tennis, as shown, at any rate, on foreign courts, is one primarily of defensive play, of the type exploited with success by Mohammed Sleem, the greatest match winner India ever produced. Sleem's theory is that if you keep the ball in the court, your opponent will sooner or later (usually later) oblige by putting it out of the court or into the net. In other words, if you refrain from trying to hit "winners," your opponent will in time hit "losers." Your opponent, of course, may spoil things by actually hitting the "winners" himself, and that is exactly what most people will expect Austin and company to do while justifying their home reputations. The International Club's team will be captained by A. Wallis Myers, one of the best known writers on the game and in his time a player of some distinction.

* * *

A DOUBLE-HANDED THREAT

Followers of football have often read of a player being a triple-threat man, but it is very seldom that a team has a double-handed threat player as is the case with the Haskell Indian School this fall. In these days of extensive football in school and college circles, it is quite common to see a team with a player who can run, kick or pass and thus qualify as a triple-threat player; but when it comes to a player who can throw a forward pass with either hand, it is another story. In "Little Rabbit" Weller, the Haskell Indians have such a player, and trying to cover him when he is set to throw a forward pass is some proposition.

STEVENS WILL AGAIN COACH YALE ELEVEN

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—The Yale University Athletic Association announced that Dr. Marvin A. Stevens, better known to football followers as Mal Stevens, has been reengaged as head football coach at Yale for next year.

To many the announcement came somewhat as a surprise, as the Eli mentor, who is completing his third year as head coach at Yale, had been reported as planning to abandon football at the end of the present season.

Coach Stevens was placed in charge of Yale football in 1928 as successor to Tad Jones. At the time he was given a three-year contract. The present contract is for one year.

The Yale coach played on Yale's crack football team of 1923, which was captained by W. N. Mallory '24. He was graduated from Yale University in 1925.

MALLINSON NAMED REFEREE-IN-CHIEF

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL—George J. Mallinson of Montreal has been selected to replace J. Cooper Smeaton, also of Montreal, as referee-in-chief of the National Hockey League for the 1930-31 season. The league is to have 10 referees under contract, five of them are rated as major officials and the other five as assistants. Each major referee will work with an assistant and has final say in all matters.

The major referees are Mallinson, Odie Cleghorn, Montreal; Mickey Ion, Seattle, Wash.; Bobby Hewitson, Toronto; Bert Corbeau, Penetang, Ont., while the assistants will be Jerry Goodman, London, Ont.; Bill Shaver, Seattle; Vic Wagner, Ottawa; Eusebe Daignault, Montreal; and Alex. Romeril, Toronto. An emergency referee is Billy Bell of Montreal.

STANFORD COACH IS FOR INVESTIGATION

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—The proposal of R. L. Templeton, Stanford University track coach, for an investigation to determine "why the University of Southern California gets the best football players and other athletes," has thrown the coast football situation into a turmoil.

"The future of Pacific coast athletics depends on an investigation," Templeton told a gathering of California and Stanford alumnus and officials at Oakland on Nov. 14.

Coach Howard H. Jones of the University of Southern California, at Los Angeles, issued a quick reply, asking the Stanford coach to "prove his insinuations or shut up."

The turmoil evidently centered around the 74-to-0 defeat handed California by Southern California.

DATE OF GAME SET BACK

NEW YORK (AP)—The benefit football game between the Notre Dame All-Stars, led by Knute K. Rockne, and the New York Giants of the National Football League will be played here Dec. 14 instead of on Dec. 13, it was announced Nov. 14. The game was set back one day to make room for the meeting between the United States Military and Naval academies. Rockne has agreed to the shift in date and said he would get his team together for practice at South Bend a week before the contest.

GREENLEAF AND HARMON DIVIDE

NEW YORK—E. Ralph Greenleaf, world's pocket billiard champion, broke even with Charles Harmon, former New York State champion, in the first two blocks of their match, Nov. 14, at Kreuter's Academy. Harmon won in the afternoon, 125 to 76, in 10 innings. He had a high run of 50 to 28 for Greenleaf. The champion easily won the evening session, going out in two innings with an unfinished run of 109. Harmon gathered 57 points, his best cluster being 30. Two blocks will conclude the match on Nov. 15.

GAMES TO AID UNEMPLOYED

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Two college football games scheduled for this city on Nov. 22 and 29 will be transferred to Franklin Field and the receipts of the home teams will be contributed to the fund for the relief of the unemployed. Temple University, scheduled to play Carnegie Tech in Temple Stadium, will use Franklin Field on Nov. 22, and Villanova College, which was to play Washington State College in Municipal Stadium, will use Franklin Field for the game on Nov. 29.

Golfer Donates Auto to Help Unemployed

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Reading, Pa.

EDITH A. QUIER, golfer, member of The Huntingdon Valley Country Club and the Berkshire Country Club, winner of an automobile presented by the Junior League of Reading, declined to accept the new car and proposed to Mayor J. Henry Stump, who had charge of its disposal, that it be donated to the fund for the unemployed. Her proposal was adopted.

Miss Quier was one of the American golfers who competed in this year's British women's championship, and she is also the holder of the Griswold Cup, which she won by defeating Maureen Orcutt of The White Beeches Golf and Country Club of Haworth, N. J., 4 and 2.

Music in Review

Boston Symphony

Serge Prokofieff was the purveyor of the jubilee piece to the program of the Boston Symphony Orchestra's concerts of Nov. 14 and 15: his Fourth Symphony, op. 47. Although "composed for the orchestra's anniversary," this work does not bear the earmarks of the "occasional" piece, and one is not surprised to read that though finished only in June, 1930, it was begun in 1929. It seems probable that it was conceived before Dr. Koussevitzky's invitation was extended. The symphony, if not calculated to rouse the public to frenzies of delight, is individual, and musically interesting. Writing "absolute" music, its composer has not found it necessary to indulge in such tonal orgies as mark the descriptive music of his "Scythian" Suite or his choral piece, "Sept, Ils Sont Sept." On the other hand, the score is not so decorous as the "Classical" Symphony; it lies between these extremes. There are the usual four movements. The thematic material is characteristic and striking. Much use is made throughout of the soloists of the woodwind group, and in the slow movement there is a duet of bass tuba and double-bassoon. This innovation, however, is not employed for sensational purposes; indeed, it is noticeable that nowhere in the symphony is there room for suspicion of a search for effect. With all his harmonic and contrapuntal resources and his command of orchestration, Mr. Prokofieff has evidently set himself to a purely musical task.

The Prokofieff Symphony introduced the second half of the program. It had a good reception, which, however, was immediately eclipsed by the excitement over the brilliant performance of Rimsky-Korsakoff's meretricious "Spanish Caprice," with which Dr. Koussevitzky closed the proceedings. But for some of us the high point of the concert came with Mozart's Clarinet Concerto, which presented to the subscribers Victor Polatschek, the new first clarinetist of the orchestra, captured by Dr. Koussevitzky from the Vienna Philharmonic. Mr. Polatschek, in electing the music of his great fellow-townsman, subjected himself to a severe test, in which he achieved with utmost nonchalance an artistic triumph. Americans must now revise their belief that woodwind players are to be obtained only from among those graduates of the Paris Conservatoire who carry off the Prix de Rome. For Mr. Polatschek not only proved that he possesses a tone of great beauty through the vast range of the instrument, and a technique which enables him to perform with ease the tasks set by Mozart in this display piece; but he made it manifest, through his sensitive phrasing and his aristocratic style, that he is a musician of fine quality, whose acquisition is without doubt a gain for the orchestra.

Although Dr. Koussevitzky had shown a tendency to overdramatize the Overture to "The Magic Flute," which opened the concert, he made up for this transgression by the suavity of his accompaniment to the Concerto. He wisely employed a much reduced orchestra for both these numbers.

L. A. S.

Stradivarius Quartet

The first concert of this season by the Stradivarius Quartet, held last evening in the central court of the Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University, brought great numbers of listeners. The personnel of the quartet is unchanged: Wolfe Wolfinsohn, first violin; Alfred Pochon, second violin; Nicolas Moldavan, viola; Gerald Warburg, violoncello. Their rare unanimity is preserved, and they seemingly have bettered the brightness of tone and the deftness of nuance and phrase which characterized their playing last season.

The coincidence of hearing the violoncellist of the famous Flonzaleys in a recital on Thursday evening and the second violin and viola of the same group on Friday evening in a newly organized quartet must have interested many listeners, since the two concerts drew audiences from the same groups. The Stradivarius Quartet, playing on the precious old instruments from which they take their name, presented a well-chosen program. First came Mozart's D minor Quartet, No. 13. Then, as novelty, they advanced a small suite by Ernest Bloch, the sections of which were called "Prelude," "Night," and "Tongataboo." For close came Brahms's A minor Quartet, work best known perhaps for its charming third movement, so full of grace and charm.

Perhaps any concert held in the bright glow and the black shadows of the great Italian court would seem charming. Perhaps the eagerness of the huge audience and its quick intelligence and response enhance the music for all of us. But whatever the cause, the effectiveness of last evening's concert is undeniable. The timbres of the strings rose clearly and pungently to the balconies just above. Resonances were deep, colorful, even. The individuality of each player seemed to emerge almost exultantly from the smooth and well-rounded ensemble. The Mozart as unfolded was all verve, gentle sentiment and gracile rhythms. The suave loveliness of the Andante, the brittle gayety, the almost involuntary moodiness of the Finale, must move even the casual listener. The players wrought equally well with Brahms's music. Again the slow movement brought forth the rarest moments of the piece, although the characteristic qualities of the Quasi minuetto were by no means slighted.

With Mr. Bloch's little pieces, the players did what they could. So clever a craftsman is Mr. Bloch with his instruments, so well does he know what seems best to suit each string and each player, so deftly does he knit his fragments together, that one almost forgets that the musical material is rather feeble than impressive, rather shopworn than bright and new. Yet last evening's listeners responded warmly to the rhythms and dissonances which are now the stock in trade of every modernist, and being young and eager for all innovation, real or apparent, they were doubtless highly intrigued by what they may have considered the daring of Mr. Bloch.

C. S. B.

Theaters

"Morocco"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Perhaps not since Emil Jannings departed from Paramount's studios has this organization turned out a picture on such a high combined artistic and dramatic level as "Morocco," which has begun an indefinite engagement at the Rivoli Theater. The picture has a strong cast headed by Gary Cooper, Adolphe Menjou and Marlene Dietrich, Paramount's latest important acquirement of talent. Miss Dietrich comes from Germany, where she made a film with Emil Jannings under the direction of Josef von Sternberg, director of "Morocco." Miss Dietrich proves herself a sensitive actress of comedy and tragedy in this story of a vaudeville actress's adventures with a private of the French Legion in northern Africa.

This is a tale of regeneration for the man, who finds in the actress something that stirs the almost forgotten best in him. Gary Cooper proves in this part that critics were wrong who said he depended solely upon an interesting face for his appeal. He responds in a new way to the vivid and truthful style of Miss Dietrich's performance. She is handsome of face in a thoughtful way. Her profile takes on beauty of modeling in light and shade under the thoughtful ministrations of the camera man, Lee Garmes. Mr. Menjou plays with his ingratiating light touch the amiable millionaire who finally relinquishes the girl to the soldier.

The picture is sustained in storytelling power of a sort that would be classified as "for adults" by those who seek to grade films for varying types of audiences. The scenes of marching soldiers are handled well, with the column of troupers entering the town through a vine-covered arcade. The pattern of shadow, ever breaking and reforming as the figures pass, provides a memorable element in a picture that has many notes that lift it out of the ruck. All through the Von Sternberg touch is to be seen, always firm but never heavy, always marching forward without tableaus of pause, or long, needless passages of dialogue. The scenes in a music hall stir with local color and there are no interruptions of comic relief to pull down the general effect of a high achievement.

E. C. S.

'FAKE' CHARITIES WARNED AGAINST

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The advisability of investigating the legitimacy of charity appeals before contributing to them is stressed by the Chicago Better Business Bureau in its current bulletin.

The bureau, which has exposed "fake" charities, points out that "it is better to give nothing than to buy an automobile or provide a liquor party for a charity racketeer. If you don't know where your money is going, find out. Do not class yourself as a benevolent citizen until you know you are one. And when you find a legitimate charity, give all you can, because your help was never before so necessary."

CORNELL OARSMEN FETED

ITHACA, N. Y. (AP)—The Cornell varsity and junior varsity crews, winners at the Poughkeepsie Regatta last spring, were guests of honor at a banquet given by the crew club Nov. 14. The varsity oarsmen each received a certificate from the Intercollegiate Rowing Association and a miniature gold oar as a personal memento from James C. Wray, their coach. The members of the junior varsity received cups in recognition of their victory.

COLLEGE SOCCER RESULTS

Cornell 2, Dartmouth 1.
Penn State 4, Swarthmore 1.
Wesleyan 4, Clark 1.

COLLEGE CROSS-COUNTRY RESULTS

Conn. Aggies 18, St. Stephen's 38.
Holy Cross 27, Brown 31.
Indiana 15, Ohio State 48.

United Shoe Machinery Has Impressive Dividend Record

Uninterrupted Disbursements Paid for Quarter of Century—Earnings Trend Upward—Strong Financial Position—Faces Promising Outlook

By G. R. ERICSON

Article 57

The search for the factors which make for comparative safety and substantial yields in the security market is never more operative than in a bear movement, with the greatest emphasis placed on the former requisite.

In this discussion attention is called to a company which is a leader in its particular field, is without funded debt, has a record of unusual stability in earnings since the post-war deflation with the highest profits shown in its last fiscal year, shows an unbroken cash dividend record for a quarter of a century with seven substantial stock dividends included, reports a strong financial position and faces a promising outlook. Such a concern is the United Shoe Machinery Corporation.

Organized at a time of confusion, labor troubles and litigation in what was termed a transition period, the United Shoe Machinery Corporation in 1899 brought together three important shoe machinery concerns each of which had developed a series of competent machines performing particular operations, neither group conflicting with the other two and the three forming consecutive links in the industry.

Thus shoe manufacturers were able to get their devices from one source, rather than from several, and a less expensive, more efficient and unified service furnished by an organization of concentrated ability and greater resources gave a stability to the shoe industry that was much needed.

Of International Scope

Since that early period United Shoe has expanded its operations, and solidified its position as the chief unit in the industry, and its business is now of international scope. It operates about 70 factories engaged in the making of a broad line of shoe accessories, nine of them producing shoe machinery and tanning machinery.

It controls patents and inventions on some 300 types of mechanical devices, deriving its profits largely from leasing and upkeep of machines leased. It has subsidiary and affiliated companies in Canada, Great Britain, France and Germany, and branch offices in various shoe centers in the United States.

Among the more recent acquisitions of the company were the Hoague-Sprague Corporation of Lynn, Mass., makers of boxes and cartons, the Merrimack Wood Heel Company Inc., and Littleway Process Company, owning patents by which staples take the place of tacks. It holds a substantial interest in the Turner Tanning Machinery Company which produces and supplies a complete line of tanners' equipment to leather manufacturers. In February of this year it completed a 24-story office building in downtown Boston, nearly one-half of the 307,000 square feet of space being reserved for company activities.

Among the articles made by subsidiaries are lasts, wood heels, rubber heels, box toes, shoe laces, inks, stains, waxes, eyelets, tacks, nails, brushes, dies, cutters, shoe cartons and an ever increasing variety of articles used in shoe manufacturing.

Since 1858 when Lyman R. Blake, a shoemaker of Abington, Mass., invented a machine for sewing soles of shoes, tremendous strides have been made in the invention of machinery said to be more intricate than any used in the production of a commodity of general consumption. As many as 210 operations are performed in some instances in putting out a pair of modern shoes, contrasting with shoemaking by hand as late as 1860 when there was no difference between the right and left shoe and practically the same tools were employed as were in use in Egypt before the Christian era.

Stability of Earnings

The leasing of the costly patented machinery by the United Shoe is really an inherited policy, due to the fact that Gordon McKay who bought the Blake patents, was unable to persuade shoemakers to buy the machines, but they were willing to have him put them in their factories on a royalty basis, often as little as one-third of a cent a pair.

This development did two things for the industry; it gave manufacturers machinery which they could not purchase for lack of capital, and it created a type of service not duplicated in any other industry, the servicing of leased machines.

United Shoe Machinery Corporation earnings have shown great stability since 1921 when net earnings came to only $1,519,872. These doubled the next year, exceeded $5,000,000 in 1923, and rose to $7,000,000 in 1924. From 1925 on, when net receded to $6,500,000, the trend has been upward, and in the face of a general industrial recession, prevalent during a large part of its fiscal year ended Feb. 28, 1930, it was able to show the largest earnings on record, with an increase of 15 per cent over the preceding year to $9,670,923, equal to $7.88 a share on the common stock after preferred dividends.

Earnings the early part of this fiscal year are understood to have exceeded those of the similar 1929 months, though it is to be doubted that these gains have continued, considering the widespread decline in business. Earnings per common share adjusted to the 20 per cent stock dividend in 1927 have been as follows: 1924, $2.76; 1925, $2.52; 1926, $3.18; 1927, $3.15; 1928, $3.36; 1929, $3.33 and 1930, $3.88.

Strong Financial Position

The company has maintained a uniformly strong financial position for years. As of Feb. 28, 1930, it has $19,707,000 current assets of which nearly $11,000,000 was cash and receivables, or virtually double the current liabilities of $5,804,000. The real estate item on the balance sheet jumped to $8,932,199, about $4,000,000 above the previous year due to the erection of the big office building in Boston. Inventories at $8,865,424 were about $200,000 lower than the year before.

There is no funded debt. Capital stock consists of 423,899 shares of 6 per cent cumulative preferred and 2,329,589 common shares, both of $25 par. The common stock has been increased by stock dividends as follows: 25 per cent in 1907; 10 per cent each year in 1909, 1910, 1915 and 1917; 40 per cent in 1923 and 20 per cent in 1927.

Cash extras has been paid in every year since 1915, except in the four-year period 1921-1924. The regular dividend rate of $3 annually was maintained from 1908 to 1923 inclusive, and since that time has been $2.50 annually.

In view of the $1 extra paid the last six years, the stock is regarded virtually as on a $3.50 annual basis.

The common stock, which sells on the Boston Stock Exchange, has had a range this year of 48¾ high and 31½ low and is currently quoted at 32¼.

SMALL DEFICIT NOW FORECAST BY PRESIDENT

Decreased Revenues Owing to Economic Situation Held Responsible

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Decreased revenues, owing to retarded economic conditions which in turn require extra governmental outlays to tide over the emergency, may result in a Treasury deficit this fiscal year, President Hoover informed the press at a conference on Nov. 14.

In the event of such a development, however, the President expressed every assurance that the stability of the Government would in no way be affected.

For a number of years, he pointed out, the Government has experienced large surpluses. A small shortage this year will not, therefore, he held, impair governmental confidence.

The President's statement on the matter, the first official intimation of a possible discrepancy between Government income and outgo, was as follows:

Deefrred Consideration

"We have deferred giving any final consideration to the estimates that we will need to put up to Congress until the last moment because we want the maximum experience with income. We have not as yet received the figures as to the amount we will ask Congress for the expedition of public works.

"There are other matters, some of which may overrun our income by some comparatively small percentage and as we have had surpluses over many years we probably can stand a small deficit over one year without disturbing the stability of the Government at all."

The President's statement, while still leaving open the possibility of avoiding an actual discrepancy, definitely precludes any likelihood of a continuation during the coming year of the 1 per cent tax cut that was enacted last year. It is now certain that the original 1½ per cent minimum rate will automatically become operative upon the expiration, at the end of this year, of the temporary tax reduction that last year saved income tax payers $160,000,000.

The President's intimation of a possible deficit and indirect positive indication of the resumption of the normal tax rates was even more outspokenly voiced by Reed Smooth (R.), Senator from Utah, and chairman of the Senate Finance Committee. Mr. Smoot stated on Nov. 14 that he would oppose any effort to continue for another year the emergency tax cut, and added further that even with the use of the interest on foreign war debt payments it was pretty certain that there would be a deficit.

War Debt Payments

Under the law payments on the principal of war debts must revert to the sinking fund established by Congress for the liquidation of billions of outstanding national indebtedness. Every President since the war has adhered to the practice of devoting the interest on these debts to this same purpose.

It has been the policy of Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, strongly backed by every Republican President since the war, to push the paying off of the national debt. Although frequently attacked in Congress because of this program, Mr. Mellon has pressed it vigorously.

With surplus funds he has gone into the market and bought up Liberty bonds and either retired or refinanced them. Under his administration it has been the Treasury policy to lay emphasis on paring away as rapidly as possible the burden of war indebtedness.

Now for the first time arises the possibility that in order to avoid a deficit the Government may have to use the interest on war debts for current expenses. The law does not specify what use may be made of these sums and there is nothing to prevent the Government from directing them into the general Treasury instead of the debt retiring sinking fund, as has been done up to now.

Problems Are Raised

The question of making these interest funds available raises problems. The law permits foreign government debtors to make payments "in kind", as well as in cash. In the past they have gone into the market on opportune occasions and bought up government bonds at profitable prices and turned them in as part of their payments. They have been able to make a little profit on the transaction and the Treasury experienced no loss.

How such payments "in kind" will be made available for current expense purposes presents certain difficulties that will have to be surmounted if the needed funds can be made use of.

As the President declared, no definite estimates on the loss of revenue are as yet available, but treasury officials know reliably that customs and excise returns are much lower than last year, the former by at least 20 per cent.

This is due, it is explained, because of the new high tariff act and depressed economic conditions both at home and abroad. How much income tax returns have fallen off will not be known until after next March 15, when they will have been received.

Revival of Farming in Georgia Sought

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTA, Ga.—Revival of farming in Georgia is an objective of the Georgia Bankers' Association, cooperating with the Georgia State Chamber of Commerce.

In announcing plans of a state-wide program from radio station WGST, Walter N. Harrison, chairman of the agricultural committee of the Bankers' Association, said:

"Our plans for the immediate future call for the adoption of a farm program in as many counties in Georgia as possible. Our attention has been called to the counties of Taylor, Dooley and Bulloch, which have already adopted their farm programs. A meeting attended by bankers, farmers and merchants, vocational teachers and county agents should be held at the earliest moment with the view of adopting a balanced farm program suitable for the peculiar type of farming of each county in which these meetings are held."

FORCED RAILWAY MERGER OPPOSED BY UTILITY MEN

(Continued from Page 1)

responsible motor carriers who have made a large investment for the benefit of the public.

"Wasteful and ruinous competition among the railroads was discontinued," the report said, "and we think that the day is approaching when something must be done looking to the preservation of adequate transportation systems, both by rail and motor vehicle."

The complexity of the problem of determining an electric schedule, in which small domestic consumers, larger domestic consumers, commercial users, and small and large industrial customers, each bear their fair share of cost, was pictured in the report of the committee on generation and distribution of electric power, presented by Adolph Kanneberg, chairman of the Railroad Commission of Wisconsin.

Cost Allocation Complicated

The allocation of costs to these various classifications, he pointed out, is complicated by many variable factors. One is the proportion of customers per mile of line, and others are the quantity of energy used and the diversity of use for it.

Greater study of these factors and their effect is needed, he said, since the equitable division of the total burden between various customers is coming to be recognized as equally important with the determining of a fair return to the company on the whole cost.

The organization strengthened its characterization as a "working convention" rather than a "junket," when it adopted a resolution, offered by Paul A. Walker, member-elect of the Oklahoma Corporation Commission, to extend the business program of next year's convention to four days instead of three, and to provide that the first 2½ days shall consist entirely of discussions by members of the association, leaving other addresses to follow.

The convention ended Nov. 15, when the members went in motorbuses to Columbia to see one of the largest hydroelectric developments in the United States at Lake Murray and to hold the closing ceremonies in the State Capitol building.

Banana Cake Wins Boy Offer of Chef's Post From President

Wide World

Electrical Mixer First Interested David Nutt in Art of Baking—Visit of Hoovers to Family Gave Occasion to Show How Fine a Cake Can Be

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND, O.—"David, if you ever want a job as a baker, come to the White House and I will make you a chef."

What American boy wouldn't be thrilled at such an offer? And especially when it came from the President of the United States himself?

Such an offer came to a Cleveland boy, David C. Nutt, who is only 11. David is the youngest son of Joseph R. Nutt of Cleveland, treasurer of the Republican National Committee and a close personal friend of President Hoover.

The offer came after David had baked a toothsome banana cake for the President and Mrs. Hoover when they came here to address the convention of the American Bankers' Association. The President and Mrs. Hoover were guests at the Nutt home.

David is keenly interested in things mechanical. So when his father installed an electric mixer in the Nutt home, David at once wanted to know all about the working of the appliances that stir flour and butter and beat eggs.

At first he was an assistant to the regular cook. Then he became so proficient that he took over direction of the pastry baking. Now he gives orders to the other cooks.

Several months ago David began making very successful cakes. His father says he can't recall that David ever made a failure with one, because he follows his recipes so carefully. He keeps all of his recipes in a special kitchen drawer that is carefully guarded.

Extreme care was taken in selection of the recipe for the presidential cake. David wanted to make an angel food cake, because that is his favorite, but it would have to stand over night in order to be at its best, and David didn't decide to bake a cake for the President until the morning of the day that he was to come.

David donned his chef's apron and cap and spent the morning in the kitchen. He watched the banana cake from the moment the flour was first poured into the mixer. Every ingredient was added with care and precision. It turned out fine, as all David's cakes do.

When President and Mrs. Hoover and their party came to the Nutt home about 4 p. m., therefore, David was waiting for them with his cake. While David held it aloft and carried it from one guest to another, Mrs. Nutt gave large slices of the cake to each guest.

The President of the United States took a slice of David's cake, bit into it, liked it, smiled his approval. It was then that he led David aside and made his offer.

Is it any wonder David is one of the happiest boys in Cleveland?

Women to Try for Equality in Quebec at Reopening of the Legislature

(Continued from Page 1)

2231 articles and is so complete and thorough a statement of the law that it moves one advocate of relief for women from its oppressive workings to lament: "If one article seems to free your hands and feet, there are plenty more that will immediately tie you up again."

Women leaders, working for recognition and liberty of action more in keeping with the pulse of the times practically the world over, have scant patience with this outmoded form of control. As one of them says: "I own property and I have my own money with which to pay the taxes on that property. But I must ask my husband for permission to use my money to pay my taxes."

Singular Inconsistency

There is an organization in the Province called the League for Women's Rights. Madame Pierre F. Casgrain, whose husband is a member of Parliament, is its president. Madame Casgrain makes you think a little of Lady Astor. She lacks the explosive audible vigor of Lady Astor. But she has the same calm vision and great clarity of thought. She is definitely committed to the idea that women will only secure suffrage and suitable civil rights by a long, slow process. She is French. She understands the essence of the male Latin temperament with respect to the affairs of women. She feels that marching about with sandwich boards, and shouting, and waving arms and making violent clamor about the vote, is a fallacious way of dealing with the matter. She has four children. Critics of freedom for women are said to look closely at her conduct of her home and her children, in case she should be leaving undone things that should be done while she gratifies some less worthy taste for self-expression outside. Fundamentally Madame Casgrain is skeptical of a state of affairs in which she is invited to go along and make campaign speeches for her husband, though she must not make speeches for women's rights. Of course, she does make speeches for women's rights, and with her husband's approbation. But not with the majority approbation of the community.

In her husband's party, for instance, there is a man of immense influence who is completely and permanently opposed to women having the vote. But he himself has, on occasion, urged her to go about in the constituency and speak for her husband. And she shrugs her shoulders and smiles and says: "Now, could anything be so silly? I am competent to bespeak votes for a man, but I am not competent to vote."

The commission appointed by L. A. Taschereau, the state Premier, will probably bring in its report to the Legislature directly after the first of the year. Mr. Taschereau informed me that the "ladies would get some of the things they have asked for." He said he had not seen the report and had not heard what it would contain. There is an opinion among some of the women who have watched the conduct of the commission closely, in its various findings (for this matter is not before the Legislature for the first time, by any means), who believe that this year's recommendations will only be meager and of no substantial value in relation to the need.

Mr. Taschereau is much opposed to having it believed that the present civil rights code, as it applies to women, constitutes a real liability or hardship to them. He thought, indeed, it worked a most happy safeguard in many ways, especially those which make it necessary for a woman to obtain the husband's permission before she spends any money. He illustrated his point by saying: "Such things as happened to your women in the States during the stock market crisis could not happen to provincial women, because they have not access to their money to throw it away in reckless trading."

So far as is formally known the question of a more equable civil rights state is the only aspect of the two scheduled to come before the Legislature. An effort will undoubtedly be made to introduce the subject of the franchise. How, or when, or upon what premise this will be done is not yet certain.

A proportion of the women in the Province wants the vote. The proportion is freely spoken of as a minority, but spokesmen for it say that, as a group, it is considerably larger than the Government prefers to believe it is.

"Submerged" in Home

The proportion of women which does not want the vote is divided into two parts. One part does not concern itself with the fact that the possibility of a complete franchise for women exists. The other part realizes the existance of the possibility and rejects it as something to have nothing to do with. Most of the men do not want women to have the vote.

Most of the spokesmen for the view against women's having the vote are Frenchmen, long accustomed to seeing to it that women stay completely submerged in the traditional affairs of the home, leaving all political action and even consciousness vested in the men of the family. Among the French, both men and women, there is a keen consciousness of the tradition of iron-bound loyalty to the theory and practice of womanly subordination in the edifice of the home. The minority, therefore, agrees that its work is made much harder and much slower because of the considerable number of women who can't be made even to consider the vote as something to want. The full strength of the tradition about the French woman's place in the life of Canada cannot easily be comprehended by an outsider, though it can be recognized as far exceeding anything of the kind to be found among women of the United States, for instance.

In the Province they speak of Madame Gérin La Joie as being the pioneer in influencing thought that women should have a share in the Government. She has written several books on the subject and they have been to the crusade for women's rights what Blackstone is to the study of the law. They refer to Madame La Joie gratefully as the captain of the Old Guard, and a recruiting officer of the highest courage and clarity of vision.

In Montreal today Madame Casgrain seems undoubtedly to have the leading active influence. In Quebec city Madame Charles Frémont is an able lieutenant. Of the two it seems that Madame Frémont is temperamentally the militant figure, yet she, too, is absolutely opposed to sharp tactics to gain an end. She thinks the women who believe there is a dignified place in the Government for them realise that the cause will not be won easily or soon. She has no doubt that it will be won. In the meanwhile she conducts an unremitting campaign of enlightenment. She has endured criticism for "being a speech maker" in days when no "self-respecting French woman would so far forget herself, and her duty to her home and her family as to go boldly out into the world and attract attention to an unconventional cause." But she has gone on making speeches because she believed there were things that must be said and it is easy to see she is not the kind to give up an idea once begun.

Simple and Conclusive Answer

Madame Casgrain has a very simple and conclusive answer for the men who inquire, "But why do women complain, wishing to step down from their pedestals? Do they not know they are foolish?"

Madame Casgrain says calmly, "If you only knew, gentlemen, how unpleasant it is to be relegated to the top of a pedestal which is, by the way, so old that it threatens to tumble down at any moment!"

Madame Casgrain believes a good deal of the present situation is due to wrong definitions of the issues, or to lack of information regarding them.

"All the inhabitants of China," she points out, "have, according to the 'principles' of Sun Yat Sen, the same right, without difference of sex. Is it not curious that even China has grown quicker than we in the Province of Quebec, though we started so much later? And you remember that Madame Brumschwigg, president of the French Union for Woman Suffrage, said, 'What would Pierre Loti have thought, if he had seen the women of the extreme Orient recognized as citizens before the women of France?'

"In Germany, in England, in Hungary, in Rhodesia, in Russia, in Rumania, in Greece and East Africa and Jamaica, in fact it seems almost everywhere but in the Province of Quebec, woman has received the right to say a word in public affairs. Just the other day a young Turkish woman, a Miss Ekrem, came to report before the Woman's Canadian Club of Montreal on the marvelous evolution of the Turkish woman. Today she is treated—I was going to say 'as we are.' But she is treated better than we are. She has the same rights as the men, ad the Turkish Government has promised her the suffrage. Here in the Province we have not received, so far, such an amiable invitation to join with the men in running the affairs that concern us."

Problem Largely Economic

Mme. Casgrain sees the problem as an economic one. "There has occurred a change in the life of the provincial woman. She has left her home in order to work. Sometimes, ironically enough, she has even been encouraged to do so by the menfolk. She has gone to the factory, the office, the store, following her work wherever she found it. She can have no say, however, in the political conditions which safeguard her economic status. She goes out of her home to work. Yet she must not go out of her home to vote.

"Men say: 'But woman is indifferent and incompetent in politics.' Ah, but one has interest and competence only for what one can practice. 'Woman is too spoiled for political life.' Absurd. 'Family life is endangered by political discussion in the household.' Possibly, but other topics endanger family life if they come into household discussion, and more quickly than politics.

"The whole state of affairs is abnormal. We may express our opinion on international problems and general questions of the federal state, but, in the moment that we have to decide on something that touches us so nearly as child welfare, community life, education and so on, we must not say a word. Suppose the woman has been widowed and is thus the head of her family? Shall she say no word as to the destiny of her own family and those families that surround hers?

"The ballot is the most direct, the only logical and self-respecting means of action.

"We, as women, do not wish, in trying to effect a change in the civil estate, to destroy our laws but, on the contrary, to conserve them by amending and adjusting them for present-day needs. We hold also, that in matters of legislation, one should look to the future. We believe, with the men, that the work of woman is 'par excellence' in the building of the home. But we do not wish the men to forget any longer that the city—or province—is the enlarged home, and that in working for the former, the latter is strengthened."

FARM KEY SUBJECT PLANNED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—An editorial plan for Bureau Farmer, official publication of the American Farm Bureau Federation, whereby the magazine will set forth a key subject each month for study and discussion in branch organizations, will be inaugurated in the January issue.

'BRITISH' ENGLISH IS TRANSLATED FOR AMERICANS

Handbook Tells Best Ways of Selling Goods in United Kingdom

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Explicit directions on how to be successful in selling American merchandise in the United Kingdom, are set forth in a 950-page handbook, just issued by the Department of Commerce.

"Refrain from any seeming overstatement of products in advertising," is one of the warnings to American exporters. "Anything savoring of overstatement or bombast immediately arouses British suspicions," they are cautioned.

The British, the handbook explains, are "straightforward and of few words. They are essentially reserved in manner, esteeming high their rights and privacy. This outward coldness is found, on better acquaintance, to cover a sensitive, often timid, character, stanchly loyal to deliberate friendships. Understatement is a fixed habit with them, being a keystone in their educational system."

The American sales promoter is advised that he will have to use "British" English in his sales drives. When [illegible] sell motorcars, the terms "body style" or "get away" are out of place. "Type of body" or "acceleration" will be understood, as will "dicky" rather than "rumble seat," the handbook says.

In British spelling "aluminum" should appear as "aluminium"; "specialty" as "speciality"; "labor" as "labour"; "wagon" as "waggon," and bank "check" as "cheque," the exporter is warned. Attention also is called to the use of "chemist" and "drapery" shops for "drug" and "dry-goods" stores. The gentleman who wishes to buy garters asks for "suspenders," and desiring suspenders, he asks for "braces."

Transportation terminology, it is pointed out, substitutes "petrol" for "gasoline," a "tram" for a "street car," and a "lift" for an "elevator."

Until recent years, salesmanship has not had a high standing as a profession in Great Britain, the handbook says, pointing out that it developed more or less from the point of view of a shop in the West End of London: "If your goods are really honestly made and sold at fair values, buyers will come to your shop, whether it be a domestic local shop or a wholesale or retail emporium dealing with the whole world."

More intensive market cultivation since the war has been rapidly changing the situation. Until quite recently the gentleman's son graduating at Oxford or Cambridge sought his calling in the professions, in the army or in the civil service; he never considered salesmanship unless it was in the main office of one of the large merchant companies in London. For the first time, in 1928, the British Government gave official recognition to the importance of salesmanship by the appointment of a committee of the board of education to report on training for salesmanship.

In announcing the release of the new handbook of the United Kingdom, W. L. Cooper, director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, declared that it is one of the most comprehensive publications of its kind ever issued by the bureau, containing detailed analyses of every major British industry, discussions of trade, finance and labor conditions and a host of other subjects relating to the economic life of Great Britain.

The handbook was prepared by various officers of the Commerce and State Departments under the direction of Hugh Butler, trade commissioner at London, who contributed several chapters.

'Reason' for Business Slump Believed Found

WASHINGTON (AP)—It was a discouraging day at many a parcel post window.

The third assistant postmaster-general had just issued a general order, "addressing of parcels on more than one side to be discouraged."

Parcel post clerks stopped all who came bearing two-faced packages.

"Madame," or "sir," they explained, "whereas you thought to aid us by writing an address on each side, you have, instead, delayed us. The dual address requires checking and double checking on postage, special handling, special delivery, insured and C. O. D. indorsements."

By the time one explanation was ended, it was usually time to start another, for about every fourth person brought a doubly addressed package.

Looking ahead at the Christmas rush, one parcel poster sighed deeply.

"This discouraging business is a rather discouraging business," he said.

Clarion Suit Called Power Act Threat

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Contending that the federal water power act and 25 years of conservation effort are jeopardized by the Clarion River Power Company suit, now before the District Supreme Court, the National Popular Government League, through its executive manager, Judson King, filed on Nov. 14 a petition for the right to intervene with special counsel.

In addition to Mr. King, the petition is signed by 12 prominent attorneys, headed by George W. Woodruff, formerly solicitor for the Department of the Interior, as chief counsel, and Felix Frankfurter of the Harvard law school.

"The Clarion River Power Company of Johnstown, Pa., controlled by the Morgan interests, seeks an injunction restraining the Federal Power Commission from holding hearings on or determining its claimed net investment on its project," Mr. King explains, "alleging the commission is without authority in law to do so. This raises the question of the constitutionality of the act. If that point is pressed the Government's counsel could not successfully and without embarrassment defend the public rights because his hands are tied by a recent ruling of his controlling and superior legal officer, the Attorney-General, in which the unconstitutionality of the power act is practically conceded."

LATIN-AMERICAN AIR LINE TO RESUME

NEW YORK (AP)—Pan American Airways announced, Nov. 14, its South American east coast line would be reopened the week of Nov. 24-30. Service was suspended during the revolution in Brazil. A plane will leave Miami, Nov. 24, with mail for Rio de Janeiro, arriving there, Nov. 30. The north bound plane will leave Rio, Dec. 2, for Miami.

The company also announced inauguration on Dec. 2 of its direct water route by way of Jamaica, between Cuba and Panama.

BUILDING OF PRISONS IN NEW YORK URGED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Three new penal institutions will be recommended by the Department of Correction for construction under the $50,000,000 public building bond issue approved by the voters on Nov. 4.

Dr. Walter N. Thayer, corrections commissioner, announced here on Nov. 12 that an effort would be made to use the bond funds immediately so as to carry out a complete program of classification and rehabilitation of convicts.

DOLE AIDS MANY IN LONDON AREA, OFFICIAL STATES

Police Court Mission Helps 20,000 at Prisons to Make New Start

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The dole may be a subject for political argument, but it has had the effect of lessening destitution, so far as London is concerned, W. J. H. Brodrick, a police court magistrate, told the annual gathering of the Police Court Mission in King's College here.

Since the institution of the dole, destitution has been largely destroyed, Mr. Brodrick said, and drink has been minimized. The submerged districts of London have changed for the better, he added.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Swift declared that, though governments might be slow moving, everyday people are educating those who rule in a better understanding of their responsibility toward the criminal classes.

Ordinary citizens, he added, are realizing that the finest application of justice lies in refraining from the infliction of punishment unless, through punishment, an opportunity is presented whereby the past may be redeemed and the future faced squarely and with hope.

During the past year the work of the Police Court Mission has pushed steadily forward, it was reported. The 79 members of the staff have been in touch with some 20,000 cases.

Padcroft, the home of the mission, where boy offenders are sent for short periods, and Speedwell Club, the hostel for girls, have both been placed by the Home Office upon its list of approved homes.

The employment department has assisted during the year in finding work for 729 discharged prisoners and others who have been in difficulties.

30 HELD ON SPY CHARGES

BUDAPEST (AP)—A report from Subotica, Jugoslavia, said that 30 Hungarians, among them George Szantha, chairman of the Hungarian political party, had been arrested Nov. 14 on a charge of pro-Hungarian espionage.

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Art News and Comment—Theatrical News

National Institute Exhibition

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

New York

WORKS by living artist members of the National Institute of Arts and Letters are on public view in the art galleries of the new building of the American Academy of Arts and Letters in the block between 155th and 156th Streets, on Broadway, Manhattan. The exhibition will be open free until May 15, 1931. The exhibition was opened with a private view on Nov. 13, in connection with the ceremonies in dedication of the new building. Visitors pass from one gallery to the other across a broad stone terrace where some of the sculptural works are shown in the open air.

Part of the exercises on the opening day were devoted to the dedication of the bronze double doors, designed by Herbert Adams (a member of the Academy), which give access from the galleries to the terrace. Over the door symbolizing in its four figures Poetry, Music, Letters, Arts, is this motto: "Great men are those who see that thoughts rule the world." Over the door, with figures symbolizing Painting, Sculpture, Drama and Inspiration, is the motto, "By the gates of art we enter the temple of happiness."

The doors are each in two panels, separated and inclosed by a floral motive. The upper panels present in strong relief masculine and feminine figures in what might be called the serious interpretation of their subjects. Below each of these oblong panels is a square panel of the same width, with cupids standing at attention or rampant, echoing or making sport of the idea represented above them. The panel devoted to Drama is one of the happiest in its contrasts, with the dignified figure representing Hamlet beginning the "To be or not to be. . . ," soliloquy. Below a cupid is tickling the chin of a laughing mask with a feather.

Edwin Howland Blashfield

In addition to some 250 paintings and works of sculpture, there are etchings, drawings and stained glass windows, together with more than 100 photographs of important achitectural works, projected and accomplished by Cass Gilbert (designer of the Academy buildings), William Mitchell Kendall, John Russell Pope, John Mead Howells, Irving K. Pond, and others. The photographs also include representations of sculptural groups too huge ever to be shown elsewhere than in their permanent setting, such as Lorado Taft's "Fountain of Time," Adolph Alexander Weinman's pediment group for the Missouri State Capitol, as well as murals by Edwin Howland Blashfield and decorations by Barry Faulkner.

Dominating the 155th Street gallery is a vast canvas by Mr. Blashfield, "Academia," presumably a tribute to this occasion, in that it represents a heroic female figure in flowing robes, bearing palms, laurel wreaths about her feet, standing between great pillars. Beyond there is a stretch of blue water which may represent the Hudson River, and the sky line of Manhattan in the background. Above are picturesquely billowing clouds. Most appropriately does such a figure, representing a solid tradition, preside over and offer something like a pageant of academic art today in the United States. One can merely touch on an item here and there in a showing that is almost on the scale of an exposition.

Melchers and Sloan

Among the paintings we lingered before "Woman Mending," by Gari Melchers, which discovers beauty of color in blue calico and arresting pattern in a cloth head covering; "Entrance to the Village," by Elmer Schofield, with its shadow rhythms; "A Portrait," by Frank W. Benson, with its Velasquez-like tonalities; Ernest Lawson's jeweled coloring of a Colorado hillside in "Bluebird Mine, Cripple Creek;" "Spanish Brazero," a still-life by Emil Carlsen which gets large effects from a Chinese vase, a platter of brass and a bit of tapestry; Wayman Adams's slashing portrait of E. Irving Couse; the satisfying balance of lights and darks in Jonas Lie's seascape, "The North End"; the jade greens of brook ice as seen through a screen of straggling trees in "The Pool," by Edward W. Redfield; the Titian colorations in the rose madder dress and blue head covering of George DeForest Brush's portrait of Mrs. Winslow S. Pierce Jr.; the humorous "Circus," by Gifford Beal; the feathery gayety of tree forms in "Scattering Gold" by Frank Vincent DuMond; the progression of greens in the bushes across the red sands in "Rio Grande Country," by John Sloan; the authoritative paint handling and color taste in Walter McEwen's "The Painter;" Albert Sterner's complete characterization in a sketch of Dr. John B. Deaver.

Sculpture

Sculpture that gave the visitor pause included Herbert Adams's colored bust of Julia Marlowe, stage exemplar of romance; Hermon A. MacNeil's "Pioneer Woman," sturdy and elemental in forcefulness; Paul Manship's "Flight of Europa," with its nonchalant figure facing backward, and dolphins at play beneath the bull's flying feet; Stirling Calder's "Hamlet and Fool," a Shakespearean essay that is widely liked; James Earle Fraser's tender yet firm realization of the youthful planes in the head, "June Evans;" "The Crusader," by Lorado Taft, with characterizing modeling reticently developed from the mass, and giving an impression of unconquerable power.

Nor may one pass in haste, however brief the visit, the astonishing engravings of Timothy Cole, the classic emotionalism of Albert Sterner's "The Unmasking," or the serene dispositions of space in Charles Adams Platts's "Brittany Farm."

Tiffany Foundation

Louis Comfort Tiffany Foundation is holding at the American Anderson Galleries its eleventh exhibition of paintings, drawings, sculpture and craftwork by recent and former guest artists. Since 1918 the foundation has maintained on Long Island quarters for artists who may be said to have obtained their training, but have not yet found their niches as professionals. The foundation therefore performs a valuable function in helping tide the young artist over the transitional period between the leaving of school and the obtaining of commissions. Fifty men and women are yearly helped in this way.

The present show offers something like a cross section of art expression in America in its more youthful aspects. More frequently than in any academic show is to be caught the note of modern French painting influence of the more substantial sort. It is clear from this exhibition that the posteresque period of flat tonalities has all but passed; everywhere is to be noted a feeling for three dimensional composition. Some of these pictures are overwrought, which is a good sign in young painters, in that the tendency indicates an eagerness to do good work. With a growing command of their means of expression, their methods will become freer.

It is pleasant to note the accomplished drawing in Byron Thomas's painting in a day when this fundamental element in pictures is rather neglected. Through sheer draftsmanship Mr. Thomas is able to make a decoration out of unpromising material in "Weeds." "Menemsha Bight," by Edna Reindel, stops short of austerity in its simplification of the forms of houses and hills beside a far-flung inlet of the sea. Seldom does one see evidence of such thorough assimilation of material as in Gerald Foster's "Washington Valley," with its knowing modeling of tree contours on several planes, and its sensitive modulations of brown and olive green tones. "Meditation," an ambitious canvas by Umberto Romano, received the foundation's medal. Sustained mood marks the atmosphere of this picture of a man and woman sitting pensively at a table. There is stiyle in coloration. "Mary," by Elizabeth Bradford, is arresting in the feeling for design that got into this portrait of a Negro girl wearing a gay scarf as headdress. Karl Free's "Tree Study" is a lyrical essay in a Turneresque vein of water color. One room is given over to the water colors of Lauretta Sondag, filled with laughter at the antics of the Manhattan scene.

Metropolitan Museum

A Chinese stele, regarded as a "masterpiece of masterpieces," has been added to the collections of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. This tall carved stone tablet describes the building of a temple 533-543 A. D., and contains among its scores of figures woven into a symbolical religious design, the names of the donors of the temple. The base is carved on four sides. The bequest of Theodore M. Davis, for some time in litigation, has now become available to the museum, and adds a Sibyl by Rembrandt and a Madonna by Bellini, among other treasures, to the permanent collections. This bequest includes more than 1100 objects of Egyptian art, with 600 scarabs covering the whole range of Egyptian history. There are also fourteenth century French ivory carvings, Renaissance bronzes and furniture, a group of Gothic textiles, and varied collection of Near Eastern pottery. A special exhibition of Peruvian textiles, drawn from the museum's collections, has been placed on view until March 31. These embroideries, weavings and tapestries are souvenirs of the Inca and pre-Inca periods of the fifteenth century and earlier, as far back as 900 A. D. Other accessions include a chair from the Strozzi Palace in Florence, until recently in the Albert Figdor collection, together with an Italian Gothic armchair, originally in the Church of San Orso; a terra cotta Greek statuette, dating from the sixth century, B. C.; elaborate batiks from Java, and a group of French embroidered silks of the fourteenth century. E. C. S.

South Epirus Costume of the Period of 1780. Worn by Mlle. M. Mammopoulos at the Balkan Exhibition, Athens.

Balkan Arts and Crafts

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Athens

ALL who follow affairs in the Near East of Europe will be aware that this autumn, for the first time in history, there has been a Balkan Congress at Athens. Feuds centuries old were silenced when Albanian, Bulgarian, Greek, Jugoslav and Rumanian delegates sat together round a table and put their heads together to consider ways and means of improving transport, commercial and other facilities between their various countries. The pleasantest incident of all was the cheering which greeted the Turkish athletic team when it entered the historic Stadium at Athens to take part in the Inter-Balkan sports. Decidedly the Balkans want peace for their internal development and progress and at the moment all is harmony between these nations.

A pleasant sequel to this congress was the Exhibition of Balkan Arts and Crafts held in Athens. Greece, as one might expect, was the largest contributor to this exhibition, but Albania, Bulgaria, Jugoslavia and Rumania are also well represented. The array of national costumes—not only shown on models but also worn by living people of great charm and distinction—would alone make this exhibition memorable to all who had the good fortune to see it, for the pageant of color and design is one that no visitor is ever likely to forget. The Balkan races seem to have an unerring eye for harmony in the most daring color combinations, and the mass of delicately wrought metalwork and jewelry—often amounting to a considerable weight—is as beautiful to behold as those handwoven textiles and exquisite embroideries in which the Balkan craftworkers excel.

Confronted by this pageant of Eastern costume, the uninstructed visitor from the West is apt to imagine that these picturesque garments are a display of peasant art. That is an error that must be guarded against. National costumes are still worn by some peasants, happily, but national costume in the Near East is by no means limited to peasants. On the contrary, many of the dresses we were privileged to see in Athens are essentially aristocratic, so rich in their material and accouterments that only the comparatively wealthy could afford to have them. This is particularly true of Greek costumes, for if politically Greece has always been a democratic country, yet it has ever shown itself to be essentially aristocratic in the temper of its art.

Further, the exhibition was retrospective, so far as the costumes were concerned. Beginning with classical costumes worn by ladies of the time of Pericles and by the shepherds of ancient Arcadia, we came to the gorgeously appareled robes of Byzantine princesses, then costumes of ladies of Frankish Courts in Greece, eighteenth century costumes, and the picturesque fascinating early nineteenth century costumes with coquettish caps and tassels, which fascinated the romantic Byron. Many of these dresses, even going back to the Byzantine period, were not reconstructions but precious heirlooms treasured in old Greek families.

Even today on high days and holidays it is not only the peasants who don picturesque garments. Each district in Greece has its own distinctive costume, so that an expert can distinguish at a glance between a Cretan beauty and a belle from Chios.

In addition to these costumes, shown on the living and also on dolls of all sizes, the exhibition included a fascinating assemblage of textiles, embroideries, pottery, leather-work and other objets d'art. Much is being done to revive and encourage craftwork throughout the Balkans, and a section which I found especially interesting was the Cretan room, where there were shown a number of handwoven dress and furnishing fabrics decorated with designs adapted from the remotely ancient Minoan art, which the islanders of Crete are now producing for the market. F. R.

Pictures in Motion

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

ONLY three companies are exhibiting wide film pictures at present — Warner Brothers, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer and Fox—and by agreement they are confining their experiments to showings in 10 key cities of the United States. It would seem that the producers have no intention of upsetting the industry with any sudden adoption of the new-sized picture. Certainly none of the three films used will sell wide film to the public. The Fox "grandeur" picture, "The Big Trail," utilizes the special value of the wide film in showing panoramic views in the far West. The M-G-M "realife" picture, "Billy the Kid," made some compositional use of the new-sized picture, which is nearly twice as wide as it is high. The Warner Brothers' "vitascope" picture, "Kismet," makes use of neither the panoramic possibilities nor the compositional values of the wide screen.

Since the only wide screen version of "Kismet" is being shown in New York, no mention of the innovation is being made in the advertising lest exhibitors in other cities think they are missing something. They can be reassured, as the "Kismet" scenes were composed for the regulation size motion picture, and as shown in New York have the look of needing trimming at both sides to narrow the view to the part of the scene that contains the action. The particular names given to these three pictures mean nothing beyond their label value. So far as the public is concerned they all look alike, and none of them shows enough of significance on the new size to balance its loss of the concentration of dramatic interest that is so easily achieved in motion pictures of customary proportions. For sweeping scenic views the wide film has marked value, as in panoramas of Niagara Falls, cadet drills at West Point and a procession of wagons across the plains.

Those Panoramic Films

We cannot believe that "The Big Trail" as shown at the Roxy in New York is truly representative of the director's best work. Raoul Walsh has done too many good jobs in motion pictures to be found fault with in this case. We cannot think but that some executive, wishing to show off the wide film, violated a fundamental of æsthetic effect in showing two areas of motion simultaneously in some of the sequences—one action going on indoors on one side of the film, and another action going on outdoors on the other side. The result, essentially, is that two different pictures are being shown at the same time. The effect on the spectator is distracting, as if he were watching a two-ring circus in full operation. The same æsthetic mistake of introducing insignificant extraneous action, apparently to exhibit the scope of the panoramic film, is made when there is much aimless movement of people and animals in the background at the same time a foreground action that is pertinent to the story is going forward.

A smaller screen is employed at the Roxy for "The Big Trail" than was used for the scenic pictures shown last year in the "grandeur" size. Presumably it has been found that less magnification is desirable if a bright image is to be obtained on the screen. There is a definite limit to the illuminating values of lamps now in use in film projection apparatus, and the Roxy projection is not straining those limits. Less satisfactory was the "realife" projection at the Capitol. This picture, originally made on 65-millimeter film, was optically reduced to the regulation 35-millimeter size, and then blown up on the screen by means of special wide-angle projection lenses. It is said that not enough light can be put through the 35-millimeter film to illuminate the greatly enlarged screen image satisfactorily. As "grandeur" uses 70-millimeter film in the projection machine, this defect of insufficient area of illumination does not appear.

Several months ago Sergei Eisenstein, Russian motion-picture producer, was brought to the United States by Paramount, with the object, it was announced, of making an experimental picture. After working on several themes with staff writers, Mr. Eisenstein finally evolved a story suitable to his purposes, to be called "Sutter's Gold," it is said. The explanation further adds that when this story was submitted to the sales executives of the company, it was vetoed as offering insufficient promise of popularity with the public. This occurrence, taken with the current coolness toward wide film within the industry, indicates that it is in no mood for experiment. The industry has not yet recovered from the blow struck by the introduction of talking pictures made and assimilated under great pressure. There are signs that the film makers realize that the audible films have been too chatty. Both "The Big Trail" and "Billy the Kid" are real motion pictures, in that they tell their stories almost continuously in terms of uninterrupted visual motion, with words introduced only to explain the action here and there where there might have been titles in the old days.

"Playboy of Paris"

We wonder if Paramount has been taking press comment on Maurice Chevalier too seriously. Some persons think he waves his hands about too much when he sings. But that is his way, and he should be permitted to wing his way about while he is vocalizing. In "Playboy of Paris," Chevalier's newest film, he is allowed only two songs. One of them he sings with a broom in his hands while he is sweeping out a café where he is supposed to be employed as a waiter. He sings the other song while holding a tray of food in one hand. If this keeps up we may expect to see him next with his arms and legs tied to a post, able only to move his lips. "Playboy of Paris" was originally a musical comedy, "The Little Café." Paramount bought it, presumably to use as a point of departure. First, all the original music went overboard. New composers and writers were hired to provide fresh tunes and a renovated book. Then the original title was tossed away. For all these doings there doubtless were good reasons, but to tie Maurice's hands!

Chevalier manages to be steadily amusing despite the handicaps of too few songs and not enough elbow room for his style of delivery, in the story of a waiter by day who blossoms out as a playboy by night, winding up on a dueling field, where the truth about him comes out, and the café owner's daughter finds that she loves the waiter when he finds that the glittering women of the cabaret cared only for his suddenly acquired fortune. Stuart Erwin is persuasively effortless in his comedy part of a dishwasher who runs around at night with the waiter and tries to keep awake at his job in the daytime. Erwin often gets laughs that remind one of Will Rogers' methods. Eugene Pallette as a cook is also funny, and a satirical note is sounded by Edmund Breese in the dueling fiasco. O. P. Heggie has the part of the owner of the café.

Otis Skinner

Otis Skinner is the whole show in Warner Brothers' version of "Kismet," in which he acted for three seasons on the stage. He carried over into the talkies all his ability to express humor and rage in his tones as the beggar of Bagdad who had one marvelous day of adventure, from rags to riches and back to rags. Mr. Skinner's vigorous style gives all his scenes a vitality that this robust tale of the East should manifest in every scene. But for some reason the other players, Edmund Breese excepted, attain to only a negative, picture-book sort of effect. The version is disappointing in that it follows too closely the stage method of telling the story, when there might have been many scenes filled with continuity of movement akin to the friezes of grotesque and lovely motion that Reinhardt put into his pantomime, "Sumurun." This film version of "Kismet" is not so good a motion picture—strict film values only being considered—as the silent version made by Mr. Skinner eight years ago or so. In that film we had some notion of the action incident to the beggar's journey to the dungeon. We have told the story before, but it will bear retelling. In that film Mr. Skinner as the beggar was sent tumbling down a flight of stairs to the floor of the cell. That was real motion picture action of the sort the producers almost ceased to employ when the films became audible. Well, Mr. Skinner didn't enjoy such rough treatment, but good actor that he is he stayed in the part when he regained his feet, raised both arms above his head, and shouted: "Great is the art of the cinema!"

The New Studio Gallery

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHICAGO—Increase Robinson, a Chicago painter of uncompromising modern tendencies, has opened a gallery in the new Michigan Square Building, which she calls the "studio gallery" and which, one imagines, will be devoted to the display of work which is anything but academic. Her opening exhibition is very interesting, covering a variety of media from sculpture and furniture to pewter. Not the least worthy of notice were a series of charcoal sketches of her own, done, probably, as compositions for larger pictures. One understands they were put up at the last minute in order to keep the walls from looking too blank. They all show a strong decorative sense, a little stark to be sure, but solid and well organized.

Alfonso Lannelli has two handsome plaster models of the constellations, recently executed in metal for the Adler Planetarium, as well as some charming architectural sculpture, designed for a chapel in Michigan City. Rudy Rensius shows some tables and chairs, a little too consciously different to seem logically satisfactory, and a very good pewter tea service. Edgar Miller has a sturdy studio door and some whimsical decorative figures, and Carl Hallshammar has a most amusing pair of lumberjacks carved out of wood, sawing away for all they are worth at a refractory log.

The gifted Chassaings are represented as well as Emil Armin, but the high spot of the show seems to be the sculpture of Marvin Marr Albright. It expresses strength and vitality, and in a vigorous way uses gold and silver to great advantage. It is strong meat for those who are used to the delicate little golden and silver figurines which seem rather the work of jewelers than sculptors. There are four life-sized heads called Gold, Silver, Black and Gold and Silver and Gold. They are all true to nature and one can imagine that they are excellent likenesses of the model, not in any superficial way, but in the expression of character which the striking use of the metal accentuates. They are original and they are different, but one is quite certain that the difference is inevitable and that there is nothing of insincerity or pose in the man who made them. C. P. K.

Philadelphia Art Notes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Philadelphia

THE twenty-ninth annual exhibition of water colors in the galleries of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts offers a much more varied art fare than its recent predecessors.

Opening, as it does, simultaneously with the annual showing of miniatures by the Pennsylvania Society of Miniature Painters, the water color annual embraces a wide field of art endeavor, including one gallery devoted to prints, and a rotunda in which may be found a particularly interesting medley of art bits many of which are not at all conventional, and gratifyingly individual.

The more formal contributions are, as usual, corraled in the main gallery F. There one may find exquisitely modulated green, blue and yellow mountain and water sketches by Charles H. Woodbury; a series of Orientales with an occasional marine by William C. Watts; landscapes in winter and autumn by Dodge MacKnight; fantasies by William Starkweather; the usually facile water-color landscapes of W. Emerton Heitland; Gloucester sketches by John J. Dull; dramatic sea, sky and tree studies by Howard Giles; scenes of California cities and mountains, admirably handled by Millard Sheets, and the water colors and drawings of two men, differing both in art generation and in technique, yet both distinctly individual and adventurous—Henry McCarter and young Ivan LeLorraine Albright.

The water-color medium is, one feels, to these two men just another opportunity for experiment and discovery. Through a long career the art of Henry McCarter has remained fluid, subject always to changes brought by the response of an intelligent outlook to a changing environment. McCarter, in his studies of light play on houses, hills, trees and cloud masses uses natural objects as creative compositional source material, and produces in color drawings his feeling for relative weights in mass analysis held in relation by the play of light. These studies are not, however, abstract. They deal quite definitely with such subject matter as "Fisher-folk," "The Box Garden, Elizabeth," and atmospheric effects of three months, "August," "September" and "October."

The Machine Age

Mechanistic civilization finds art expression in the group of water colors by Earl Horter. In these the artist has caught the feeling of the metal, the accuracy of machines, their precision, and their geometric intricacies. Taking collieries, metal bridge superstructure and factories as materials, Horter achieves a composition that is sometimes organized from one actual scene, and sometimes from many scenes welded into a composite. The effect is clear, cold, cutting and more revelatory of the machine age than a hundred sloppy modernisms.

Artists whose works command attention because of their imaginative quality are Staats Cotsworth, Ruth Colman, Carlotta Petrina, Marguerita Gaudin, Clara Braselman, Alfred Bendinger and J. T. Jacobson. Their compositions range from delicate flower conventionals to humorous or serious impressions of Egypt, Morocco and the Hindu women of the East. Between lie the quaint old-masterish conceptions of Carlotta Petrina, or the fairy world of Marguerite Gaudin.

Humor invades the sketches by Alice Schille. Most actively amusing mules and working women form an upward trudging pattern on a mountain side, while men with hands in pockets enjoy life as observers.

The Art of Drawing

But perhaps one of the most encouraging signs in the entire Annual may be found in the return of the art of drawing. Violet Oakley contributes a portrait head in red chalk, and a black-and-white preliminary drawing for her Moses reredos. Several artists are represented by line studies from the nude. But of the drawings, the most masterly is that of a little girl by George Demetrios, the Boston sculptor. Here is a work in which pure line embodies full appreciation for balancing mass weights in the human form. Line, as Demetrios uses it, is truly the outer extension of mass. The full round forms are, in suggestion, modeled, and the effect is achieved with a perfection of line drawing, and an economy of stroke that bespeaks knowledge of his subject and long practice in the well-nigh neglected art of drawing. This little study comes like a fresh breeze on a sultry day. It brings conviction. It does not flounder for effect. But appreciation of pure line among artists of America is at such low ebb that it is found hanging on the sky line. D. G.

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Music of the World—Theatrical News

Polyphonic Writing and Homophonic Listening

By EDWIN EVANS

London

WHEN an artist finds new methods and devices at his disposal his first impulse is to "try out" what they can do for him, and this is followed by unconscious desire that the results should be duly apprehended and appreciated by others. There is in fact something rather childlike in the artist and it is the source of much of his achievement. Only when this eagerness to be apprehended becomes involved in sordid considerations does it become objectionable. There is all the difference in the world between being eager that people shall be interested in what one has done, and being ready to do anything so long as they are pleased and prepared to pay for their pleasure.

Disregarding the various hypothetical assumptions—they are little more—that polyphony was not unknown to the ancient cultures that have passed away, it seems rational to assume that, for our purposes, it came into existence about seven centuries ago. It was preceded by a rudimentary system of parallel parts, suggestive of what rustics call "singing seconds," but this consisted in the coloring of homophony with the tint of one particular interval and its inversion, which is really no more polyphonic than the playing of a melody in octaves. There was also diagonal motion against a static drone bass, but true polyphony did not come into existence until there was contrary motion between the parts. The earliest example we have dates from the middle of the thirteenth century, but the stage of development it reveals indicates that the method—appropriately named canon—must have been in use for some time to have reached such perfection. In claiming that polyphony has seven centuries of history we are probably understating the actual facts, but we are overstating the documentary evidence, so that the estimate is a reasonable compromise.

Distinct Voices

The essential feature of polyphony is not merely the manifoldness indicated by the first half of the word. There must be more than one part certainly, but the parts must be distinct voices, as suggested in the second half. They must not speak collectively with one voice, or the result will be merely a more elaborate or more highly colored form of homophony.

But here a difficulty presents itself. The musician's ear has developed a capacity for apprehending several voices simultaneously which far exceeds that of the layman. The latter has had neither the need nor the opportunity to develop this faculty. Consequently where the musician writes or apprehends polyphony, the layman often hears only homophony of a richer hue. It is in fact rare to find, even among fairly advanced amateurs, people who can listen simultaneously to more than two parts, and even this modest accomplishment is far from general. The majority of ordinary folk listen to one part which to them represents the "tune." All the rest is harmony, or accompaniment.

Now that is a state of affairs which the artist, and especially the child in the artist, must find exceedingly irksome. When he writes in two real parts, he wants you to hear two real parts. If he has made two melodies "fit," you must knw that they are two separate melodies, or you cannot realize that he has made them fit each other, and if you do not realize that you have not apprehended his work—which, from his point of view, is of course not to be endured. He therefore makes a new effort to insure that the melodies stand out one from another with such distinctness that you cannot escape hearing them individually. But presently the ear will overtake him again. It will become accustomed to the sounds associated in this new effort, and it will hear them once more as homophony, perhaps of a more pungent blend.

There is thus a kind of tussle between the composer's mind and the listener's ear, in which now one, now the other, is the victor. Elsewhere I have compared it with the perennial tussle between the safe-maker and the burglar. Every advance in safe-making is followed by an advance in the burglar's outfit, and vice versa, now one side, now the other, enjoying a temporary advantage, with an alternation not unlike the swing of a pendulum. Here, then, is the second of the pendulum-like oscillations to be observed cutting across the pattern of musical history.

Mutually Exclusive

Technically this particular pendulum swings between the horizontal and the vertical ways of considering music. The former is the contrapuntal, the latter the harmonic way of regarding music. In the former the intention is that the parts stand out one from another, in the latter they coalesce into a series of harmonies, or chords. Half the confusion that is alleged to exist in the music of the last 30 years or so is the confusion between these two ideas. Much the same kind of confusion has arisen in art criticism. A painter can make two colors harmonize, or he can make one impinge sharply against the other. What he cannot possibly achieve is to do both simultaneously, for they are opposite, mutually exclusive processes. Yet that is what some art critics expect him to do, and there are musical critics who expect the corresponding feat from a composer.

When the early polyphonist invented contrary motion, he won a temporary advantage over the listener, who, by now inured to parallel or diagonal motion, was compelled to hear two separate parts. But the listener's ear soon became accustomed to the limited range of permissible intervals between the parts, so that after a time what he heard was again a single melodic line harmonically colored, the only change being that the successive notes were colored differently instead of being tinted with one sweep of the harmonic brush.

It is not unlikely that some of the seemingly mechanical devices of the Flemish polyphonists originated in attempts to compel the listener to hear polyphonically. For instance, if the bass of a chorus formed a canon by augmentation with the tenor, the circumstance could scarcely escape the least tutored ear in the first few bars, after which aural memory would do the rest, at all events for a sufficiently large section of the audience to be worth the composer's while. The madrigalists employed many devices, especially of a rhythmical character, probably with the same unavowed intention. But always the ear caught up with them, until those who listened to Palestrina may have fancied they heard the celestial harmonies, but probably failed to apprehend the interplay of moving parts which was the essential characteristic of Palestrinian polyphony.

Soon afterward the pendulum began to swing in the opposite direction—that is to say the main interest in music veered from polyphony to harmony. Some composers made the best of things as they found them. In the latter part of the eighteenth century the ears of the layman were let off lightly so far as polyphony was concerned. Even in the nineteenth it is astonishing how many scores, apparently of considerable complexity, are really thought out in no more than two real parts, the rest being ornamentation. There were, however, always composers who thought polyphonically. The trouble was that harmony was being developed at a far more rapid rate than counterpoint, with the result that soon there was practically no vertical combination of notes, no chord, which did not fall upon the average ear as the harmonic coloring of one of the notes, generally the one in the uppermost part.

By the end of the nineteenth century the lay ear, and even to some extent the musician's ear, heard as one highly colored stream of blended sound all music that was not conspicuously contrapuntal. This was due in some measure to the means employed. Strauss could weave as many themes as he liked into his score, but they were submerged in the rich sonorous stream of his orchestra and it was the latter of which the listener was mainly conscious. That was the moment of the homophonic ear's greatest victory. It seemed as if the composer, try as he would, could not compel the listener to hear his music polyphonically. Harmony reached the maximum of elaboration. Counterpoint was swamped by it.

Composers Revolt

Then the pendulum began once more to swing back. Composers began to revolt, to reassert their determination that what they wrote should be heard. One of the first devices requisitioned for the purpose was that of harmonizing separately the principal strands of the texture. Scores might still be thought out in two real parts, but if each was given its own harmonic coloring instead of both being imbedded in one harmony, the ear ought to be able to apprehend them as two and not one. But this led in practice to such a profusion of notes that in many cases it made confusion worse confounded. Even if the harmonies were parallel, the result could be terribly mixed up. Try two converging processions of chords of the ninth and you must have incidental chords of 10 notes—nearly all the notes of the chromatic scale sounding simultaneously.

Then the cry went up for simplification—and no wonder. It was said that music had become overdressed, and needed to be laid bare. The result might be dry—as undoubtedly it often was—but at least one knew what it was. It was real, not a barrage of sound which might conceal a void. Various devices were adopted to prevent the parts from fusing—or rather to prevent the ear from fusing them into homophony. Milhaud wrote his symphonies in different keys. The Schönbergians and other young Germans adopted a dissonant counterpoint which, to accentuate its "horizontal" character, was called linear. The focus of interest in the new music has become so intensely contrapuntal that almost any form of harmonic richness is looked upon in some circles as a mere pandering to appetite. But the layman, defeated, gives vent to his indignation, and writes to the papers protesting against the "cacophony"—as it is to him—of parts which do not "go together," by which he means blend in his ear. The composer is in the ascendant, though it looks rather like a Pyrrhic victory.

What is to happen next? As was said in the previous article, we are too near to predict when the pendulum will have reached the end of this oscillation. On a time basis it cannot be just yet. The ear will catch up, as it has always done in the past. It will become accustomed to these dry-sounding, harsh combinations, and the composer will be driven further afield. It may be generations before the ear regains the ascendancy it enjoyed during the harmonic era. Eventually, no doubt, the pendulum will swing back again, but not until some great contrapuntist has set a new landmark, as Bach did.

[This is the second of a series of three articles by Mr. Evans, supplementing his series of last year in The Christian Science Monitor under the general heading, "A Key to Contemporary Music." The first article of the present series was published Nov. 1. The third will follow in an early issue.]

MME. JERITZA AS SENTA

Reproduced by Permission of the Metropolitan Opera Company, New York

The Metropolitan's Soprano as the Heroine of Wagner's "The Flying Dutchman."

'Dutchman' at the Metropolitan

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

WAGNER'S "The Flying Dutchman," presented at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, under the musical direction of Artur Bodanzky and the scenic direction of Serge Soudeikine; second performance, evening of Nov 10, 1930. The cast:

Senta	Maria Jeritza
Mary	Marion Telva
The Dutchman	Friedrich Schorr
Erik	Walther Kirchhoff
Daland	Ivar Andresen
A Steersman	Hans Clemens

Returns to the Metropolitan haven, after long voyaging, Wagner's "Flying Dutchman," with everything about the same as at former calls; except that down at the dock a new set of mariners is seen bringing the ships in, and that up at Daland's house a new group of spinning women is discovered working at the flax-wheels. Come back the "Dutchman" must, perhaps, as long as legend remains legend; but come back it surely will, as long as Wagner remains an opportunity for the portrayal of a feminine personage. For whatever it is that keeps a story of the sea alive, the only thing needed to hold an opera on the stage is a soprano rôle.

Nor can a manager have an artist of the irrepressibility of Mme. Jeritza in his company without constantly finding fresh enterprises of impersonation for her. A singer of her sort will never be contented with success. Her goal is failure; and there can be no peace in the theater until she attains it. Successful was Mme. Jeritza in "Tosca," the more so the harder she tried, by unconventional treatment of the title-part, not to be. Successful, too, in "Turandot," and in "The Girl of the Golden West." Aiming at failure, she has hit the mark but once, and that in "Carmen." Having an artist's perception of the ways of the public, she no doubt knew that a good, well-rounded failure would bring her a greater access of popularity than half a dozen indisputable successes. At any rate, for her characterization of the heroine of "Carmen," faults and shortcomings notwithstanding, she received applause in measure overflowing.

Appearing now as Senta in "The Flying Dutchman," she is truly enough, whether sad or happy to relate, a success. What she accomplishes in the second act suffices to take the irrelevancy out of the first and the inconsequence out of the third. That second act is no duet, either, though enriched by the sound and elaborated by the style of the singing of Mr. Schorr. It stands, in effect, a soprano monologue, the story told and the characters delineated by Mme. Jeritza alone. As for the orchestra, that proves of scant assistance, regarded from a standpoint Wagnerian. Its sonorities represent inspiration for the time unwinged.

An extremely difficult success for Mme. Jeritza, and a completely achieved one; even so, nothing to cause the "Carmen" failure in the least to lose luster.

'The Playboy' Revived

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—At the Criterion Theater, "The Playboy of the Western World," by J. M. Synge. Producer, Fred O'Donovan. The cast:

Margaret Flaherty	Natalie Moya
Shawn Keogh	Tony Quinn
Michael James Flaherty	Harry Hutchinson
Philly Cullen	J. A. O'Rourke
Jimmy Farrell	E. J. Kennedy
Christopher Mahon	Fred O'Donovan
Widow Quinn	Cathleen Drago
Susan Brady	Helena Pickard
Sara Tansey	Joyce Chancellor
Honor Blake	Delia Moloney
Old Mahon	Sydney Morgan

When last I saw this idyll-satire of Irish life—somewhat perfunctorily played by a company which, after a long series of performances, had become mechanical—it was easy to draw the inference that "The Playboy," with the passing of years, was losing its freshness and charm. The present revival, however, in which favorites of the older company, such as Mr. O'Rourke, are working with the successors of Arthur Sinclair and Maire O'Neill, reveals Mr. Synge's most vital study in Irish temperament as retaining all its old potency to move an audience to laughter and tears. We followed again with absorbed interest this fantastic tale, so vividly illustrative of the queer contradictions of the Hibernian character, in which crude realism and rosy romance are perpetually at odds; wherein the symbolical playboy, warmed in the glow of an unmerited admiration, feels unsuspected depths within himself, and leaves us, at last, with even a little trust in him, and some hope that he may yet prove to be "the likely gaffer."

Yet the story, intriguing though it be, matters little. The inherent quality that will certainly maintain this comedy's position among the best that its century produced is the poignant atmosphere which from first to last, these imaginative, inconsequential islanders evoke, with their ever-glowing fancies, their unquenchable sense of beauty, and their lilting, vividly imaged speech. Whether such people ever, in actuality, thought thus, behaved thus, talked thus, is of no moment at all. Within the art-world of the theater they live, and the play with them, so intensely that one leaves the theater followed by lingering echoes of wistful laughter of haunting cadences, and with a sense of deeper insight than before into the mentality of that alluring and enigmatic race, whose thought will continue to baffle, while it charms, the stolid and unfanciful Saxon.

To performance and production one can give nothing but praise. Irish players alone can rightly interpret such work; and these do so with fidelity. Mr. O'Donovan, as the Playboy, draws the utmost of poetry and of drama from his part; and suggests well the deepening of character under a stimulus of admiration. Miss Natalie Moya's simple Irish beauty, combined with the neatness of her method, makes her an ideal Pegeen; and of Mr. Hutchinson one need only say that he is a worthy successor to Arthur Sinclair. P. A.

'The Grain of Mustard Seed'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — At the Ambassadors Theater, revival of "The Grain of Mustard Seed," by H. M. Harwood. Producer, the author. The cast:

Emily Corbett	Madge Snell
Marjorie Corbett	Joyce Kennedy
Jane Shrood	Mabel Terry-Lewis
Eric Thorburn	Walter Hudd
George Corbett M. P.	Stafford Hilliard
Jerry Western M. P.	Nicholas Hannen
Rt. Hon. Lord Henry Markham, M. P.	A. Bromley-Davenport
Captain Rivers	H. O. Stoker
Mr. Merrie	Dennis Val Norton
Mr. Cornthwaite	S. A. Cookson
Tuck	Roger Livesey
Salterthwaite	Hyde White
John Garforth	Fewlass Llewellyn

It is 10 years since "The Grain of Mustard Seed" first appeared in London, and, on the program, the author remarks that "the revival of a play dealing with political conditions must always present the temptation of rewriting the play in the light of recent events." He adds, however, that he resisted the temptation; and the result has proved him wise. The play is as fresh, and as pertinent to conditions today, as though it were Mr. Harwood's latest effort.

Mr. Hannen succeeds in making Western "the idealist in politics, a really convincing figure. Mr. Bromley-Davenport as Lord Henry Markham, the witty, genial, diplomatic old Cabinet Minister, is altogether delightful; and almost as effective a portrait is the calm, clever Mrs. Strood, ably played by Miss Terry-Lewis.

Boccherini and His Biographers

By M. D. CALVOCORESSI

THE practice of writing on music can be traced back to a very early date. It may be added that the further back we trace it, the older the complaint, "Music is going to the dogs," proves to be. But this is by the way; the point I really wish to make is that trustworthy, soberly accurate writings on music did not begin to crop up until a very recent time. Musical criticism is still very much in the making; but nowadays musical history and biography are dealt with far better than they used to be.

It is especially in respect of biographical information that the older writings are both incomplete and unreliable, because their authors never attempted to sift and test their materials, and would rest content with building up "stories" rather than aim at giving facts. When exactly did this happy-go-lucky, careless, often entirely fictional procedure begin to give way to more judicious critical methods? The question has not yet been probed; but curious information has just been provided by a well-known French expert, G. de Saint-Foix, in his preface to a new edition of L. Picquot's "Notice sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de Luigi Boccherini" first published at Paris in 1851 (reprint by Legouix, Paris, 1930).

G. de Saint-Foix comes to the remarkable conclusion that until proof to the contrary comes forth, Picquot's unassuming but substantial little book is "the glorious prototype of modern research on the classics of music," and its author is "one of the most genuine, farsighted pioneers of modern critical methods in biographies of musicians."

Boccherini's output covers half a century, and comprises, according to recent discoveries, about 400 works. Picquot strove to collect and study all published editions of these works and to compare them with the original manuscripts—an idea entirely novel at the time, but the alpha and omega of modern editing. He compiled a catalogue, with historical and critical remarks. He corrected mistakes committed by Fétis in his Dictionary and Biographical Cyclopedia. By naming as the most significant of Boccherini's precursors the Italian, Sammartini; the Germans, Telemann and Stamitz; the Dutchman, Van Maldere, and the Frenchman, Guillemain, he displayed intuition and scholarship unparalleled at the time; modern opinion has entirely confirmed his views on the point.

It is certainly curious that "the first composer who attracted the attention of a really capable biographer" should have been not one whose fame steadily endured and increased, but one whose music was already on the brink of oblivion and remained neglected a long time after. Picquot, who loved it, seems to have realized the danger, and resolved to do his utmost to avert it. He succeeded at least so far, that when, after remaining overlooked for a considerable period, Boccherini's music again attracted attention, students found that his book provided an indispensable basis of which they gratefully availed themselves, paying tribute when tribute was due.

G. de Saint-Foix, in his Preface, does not rest content with praising "the fancy, the sweet and deep poesy, the power and variety" of Boccherini's music. He thinks that as soon as the symphonies (especially those grouped in the sets Op. 22 and Op. 35, and a number of later ones, among which are several recently discovered in the library of the Paris Opéra) become known, altogether new and most significant aspects of the composer's individuality will stand revealed.

Another point of interest is that Boccherini, who spent close upon 40 years in Spain, owes much to the influence of that country's atmosphere and native music. "There is," Saint-Foix tells us, "no other composer of the time in whose output so many of Spain's admirable dance tunes are to be found, treated with striking efficiency and vitality." This point was made for the first time not by Picquot, but by another writer, also French, signing Maurice Cristal (his real name was Maurice Germa), who, like Picquot, showed extraordinary vision in his comments and deserves to be remembered as a pioneer in modern methods of musical history.

Brisbane Music Notes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRISBANE, Queensland — "The Golden Legend," by Sir Arthur Sullivan, was presented by the Queensland state and municipal choir and orchestra at the New Town Hall Sept. 24, George Sampson conducted.

The rôle of Prince Henry was sung by E. J. Melville with verve. Miss Lena Hammond, with her usual artistry and earnest singing, took the part of Ursula. J. E. England, who possesses a fine bass voice, sang rather unconvincingly the part of Lucifer. The soprano, Miss Myrtle Power, carried off the part of Elsie with success.

The choir deserves praise for the sustained tone and reverent singing in the unaecompanied number, "Evening Hymn," in Scene 2.

In Defense of the 'Winds'

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

HERE is a little problem of general æsthetics which touches the art of the orchestra and which is not unworthy of our consideration. It is useful to insist on this little point because it expresses the secret thought of many honest folk who are victims of a prejudice, and incapable of modifying an accepted idea.

The excellent publication, Le Guide du Concert, places under our eyes this quotation, borrowed from one of our colleagues: "If it is possible to play the clarinet or cornet marvelously without possessing a superior intellectuality, it is impossible to become a genuine pianist, violinist or violoncellist without certain intelligence and sensibility."

Here is an axiom of singular gravity. It reveals to us indeed an extremely common state of opinion in the public and in composers themselves. Classical orchestration rested upon a severe hierarchy of instrumental families. In the orchestral city, the "men of the bow" represented the nobility. Beneath, the "woodwind" recalled a sort of middle class. Lower still, the brass symbolized the class of laborer doing specialized work. As to the drums, they incarnated the most lowly place.

One sees that, in spite of the Debussy scores, in spite of Stravinsky's and in spite of jazz, this antique conception of constitutional rights has not disappeared in our society. It is in vain that the flute, horn, clarinet, saxophone, xylophone and drum have accomplished marvels that should have ennobled them: the prestige of the strings remains the strongest.

This conception of the intellectuality of instruments is really too literal. There is certainly an essential distinction between keyboard instruments and all the others. A pianist or an organist who holds in his 10 fingers all the mysterious chords, penetrates more deeply and more actively into the thought of the composer than the drummer who beats the tonic and dominant. But it is absurd to wish to put even the solo-violin himself upon the same footing. In a score, the bow has a strictly specialized mission, and there is no reason whatever to pretend that between a saxophonist and a violoncellist there exists a difference of class in the order of sensibility and intelligence. When Moyse unfolds the arabesque of "l'Après-midi d'un Faune" I get the impression that his part is just as noble and as important as that of the lords of the bow. What am I saying? The oboe, the horn, the clarinet and the bassoon have, in modern music, responsibilities that the violas and violoncellos, mechanically scratching syncopated beats, have for a long time not known.

This scorn for the best workmen of the orchestra is an intolerable prejudice. It comes solely from this absurd respect for what one calls expression, that is to say the possibility of introducing into the tone a palpitation that is assimilated too freely to that of the heart. The strings burst with pride because of their "vibrato." If the clarinet could bleat like a violin, it would have its letters of nobility. It is thus that many good people really recognize an emotive power in the organ only when its player puts into action the tremolo or conducts in serried ranks along the roads of harmony that flock of bleating sheep and goats called the "vox humana."

A wind instrument is not less expressive than a violoncello—the splendid family of sax instruments proves that. But to give the proper caliber exactly to a clarinet, horn or oboe phrase, to give it its exact sonority and timbre, to preserve its distinction and style, to endow it with pathos by simple and noble means, to give a maximum of emotional force to the cleverly controlled breath, one needs, be sure of it, as much intelligence and sensibility as to "scrape out" in trembling notes the Prelude to the "Deluge" or the "Meditation" from "Thais."

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How the Architect Can Work With the Interior Decorator

By CLARA BELL WOOLWORTH
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS a pleasant thing to record that the architect is working with the interior decorator more than ever before, a tendency which should bring considerable satisfaction to the person in need of the services of both, for the happy completion of his "home place." There is no doubt that in the past there has been a good deal of misunderstanding between some architects and some interior decorators, working on the same job, but there is less and less of it now evident.

Perhaps one explanation of this "crosswise" working has been due to the fact that an architect who has spent years of study and apprenticeship in preparing for his life work, and who feels that such training gives him the right to consider himself the sole professional counsel in the planning and construction of a house, rather resents interference from one whom he may consider a novice. And he probably has been quite justified in his attitude if the "interior decorator" was one who, on the strength of having a nice sense of color, a feeling for texture and a slight acquaintance with periods, has set up as a professional.

But, fortunately, standards have changed a good deal of late, and the path of the person setting out seriously to be a professional interior decorator, is marked by definite stages of progress, leading to a degree or diploma from an accredited school—a training that in many ways parallels that of the architect himself.

Leading professionals in both fields are eager to work together in harmony for the benefit of the owner. Marcia Mead, a well-known woman architect, is all for early consultation between architect and decorator, and says she would go even further and call in a landscape architect early, because the landscaping of the plot and the placing of the outlook to the garden and lawn will necessarily have a definite influence on the color plan and furnishings of the home as it is to be lived in finally. But even without the aid of a professional landscape designer, the architect and decorator working together intelligently should be able to develop an attractive "scene."

Over Preliminary Sketches

All discussions and adjustments between architect and decorator should take place over the preliminary sketches, rather than over the final working drawings, or, what would be most regrettable, over the finished product.

By the time the architect has his preliminary sketches ready, he has assembled all his materials, on paper at least. He has, in his own mind and understandably on paper, a complete picture of the house and its setting, and no doubt he has photographed it pretty well on the thought of the owner. Any well-trained decorator, coming in at this stage, can get the complete picture quickly and visualize her own work from these preliminary sketches.

Especially when the house is to be quite pretentious, and some of the furnishings rather ponderous, the architect and the decorator should consult carefully in the matter of scale and proportion. Compromises may have to be resorted to in order to accomplish the desired results, but with the better basis of understanding now prevailing, such compromises can be reached intelligently.

The preliminary sketches having been gone over together, and all questions having been settled satisfactorily, the decorator can tuck her copy of the "prelims" under her arm and disappear from the actual scene for the time being. Not to be idle, however, for she will be getting her own estimates and planning her work to coördinate with the general plan. When the actual working drawings have been completed in the architect's office the decorator should have an opportunity to go over them carefully, because that is the last chance to make changes or alterations at a minimum of cost. It costs time and money to change working drawings, it is true, but it will cost a whole lot more to take out a partition that has once been built into the house, or to shift a bathroom from hither to yon, or to change the actual wiring to comply with a last minute decorating idea.

The Lighting Outlets

The light sources are important, for use and beauty, and while the architect will undoubtedly have the most to say about the entrances for natural daylight, he should pay a great deal of attention to the interior decorator's suggestions and requests in the matter of wiring for artificial light and the number and placing of the outlets which are to supply the table and floor lamps with the means of lighting a room adequately and beautifully. Light, and especially artificial light, can do so much to aid, or mar, the effect of color and shadow, that the architect and the electrician should yield as gracefully as possible, within the requirements of the building code, to the decorator, who must be held responsible for the final effects of lighting.

The same rules apply to the construction of the small or medium sized house as to the more pretentious one, and the services given by the "professionals" should be similar. Sometimes the lady of the house essays to be her own interior decorator, partly in order to save expense, and partly, perhaps, with the idea of putting more of her own individuality into the furnishings; but in that case, if she is wise, she will recognize her limitations on technical matters, and will not insist on maintaining her point against the better trained point of view of the architect. But she, too, should be permitted to go over the preliminary plans, under helpful guidance. It will help her a great deal, if, with these sketches in hand, or even a very simple set of floor plans to work with, she can go ahead and sketch in the position and approximate size of each piece of furniture, and even each lamp and picture. The architect would no doubt appreciate being shown such a sketch, and it might be helpful to him in making his working drawings, if it gives the final ideas of the lady of the house—final, that is, in so far as it affects any construction details. It will also serve to show her whether or not she is trying to crowd too much into a given space, so that it will look cluttered or crowded, or, on the other hand, empty.

Some architects now employ trained interior decorators as accredited members of their own staff, and such services are included in the general charge for architectural service, when the client wishes it. This often simplifies matters, for the owner and everyone else. Or sometimes a consulting decorator will be called in for advice, leaving the matter of actual purchase and installation in other but competent hands.

It is the logical thing for architect and decorator to work along together, and the home owner can do his part toward the achievement of harmonious results dependent on their mutual understanding and coöperation.

Forest-Clad, Snow-Streaked Mountains, the Pungent Whiff of Pine and Fir, a Reflection in Some Lake or Stream, and Upland Fields Fragrant and Gay With a Million Wild Flowers—This is Alaska.

Southeastern Alaska a Natural Garden of Lovely Wild Flowers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Juneau, Alaska

PERHAPS of no part of our great North American continent are there more misconceptions than of that far northwest corner known as the Territory of Alaska. The mere mention of the word Alaska usually calls up mental views of glaciers, snow-capped peaks, frozen tundras, Eskimos huddling and shivering in igloos, and fur-clad men speeding across frozen wastes behind fleet dog teams. The statement on the other hand that Alaska as a whole possesses a well-balanced climate, and abounds in vegetation, including many varieties of beautiful wild flowers, is regarded by many with frank astonishment. But such, however, is a fact, especially of the narrow strip in the southern part of the Territory known as the Panhandle or southeastern Alaska.

Here the climate is mild, the winters not nearly so cold as those of the northern and middle states. Consequently various kinds of vegetation grow profusely and wild flowers blossom in the greatest of quantities.

Early in the spring, during the month of May, before the arbutus has disappeared from the woods of New England, the marsh marigolds (caltha palustris), sometimes called cowslips, are coloring the marshes and shallow streams with their bright yellow blossoms. As a cut flower they are very satisfactory. Belonging to the water lily family, they quickly adjust themselves to their new home, in a vase or bowl, and make an attractive bit of color in a somber room.

The little forget-me-not (myosotis) also loves the moist cool days of Alaska, and blossoms profusely, not only in southeastern Alaska, but throughout the Territory. Because of its great adaptability to Alaskan conditions, it has been chosen as the territorial flower. It is usually found huddled away among loose rocks and stones with the smaller varieties of ferns. The plant with its dainty azure blue, white-centered blossoms is the same as that which grows so luxuriantly in our southern gardens.

But when the month of June comes, southeastern Alaska is a riot of color. To choose one blossom as a favorite is a difficult task indeed, and to name and describe them all in a brief space is an impossibility. Perhaps the three flowers which attract the most attention during this season of floral display are the iris, lupin and alpine spirea. The iris makes one "consider the lilies of the field," and realize that the luxury-loving Solomon "was not arrayed like one of these." Yea, the princes and maidens of Solomon's court never flaunted garments so fine or more striking than do these dark purple-robed iris, nodding in the gentle breeze on the Alaskan fields. The alpine spirea adorns the mountain sides, and drapes roads and paths with its drooping feathery blossoms of creamy white. The lupin, on the other hand, mixes in among the iris, propagates along marshy stream banks, and adds its long spikes of luxuriant purple blooms to nature's plan of wild gardening.

Following the brilliant array of iris, lupin and spirea come the dogwood (cornus), wild roses and the colorful fireweed (epilobium). The dogwood and roses fill the air with a faint, enticing odor of delicate perfume, while the fireweed adds brilliancy to the landscape with its long, graceful, pointed spikes of rose pink.

Besides these conspicuous flowers, there is from May until September a succession of various species of floral unfolding. Large and small purple violets, also white and yellow scented ones, bloom throughout the summer. Alaska bluebells (campanula rotundifolica Alaskan) late in the season remind one of the bonny braes of Scotland, except that their Alaskan kinsmen have a trifle more of a gray tone to their coloring. Monkshoods (aconitum na pellis), too, add a bit of dark blue to the tall grass along with the red blossoms of the wood columbine. Pond lilies (nupher advena) seem to take pleasure in sporting their yellow heads on lakes, ponds, and sluggish streams, while the lady slippers (cypripedium pubescens) find comfortable and convenient homes along the edges of springs and trickling rills. The buttercup (ranunculus), red and white clover, several varieties of daisies, various species of wild berries and many small blossoms found only in secluded places whose names have never been classified except in the technical vocabulary of botany, are also to be added to this list.

Indeed, no country presents a more enchanted world for the flower lover than does this land of Alaska. Nor can the landscape gardener find a better example of perspective and arrangement than in these nature-planned gardens of the far North. Can any scene be more beautiful than one of forest-clad, snow-capped peaks, separated by enormous rivers of ice (glaciers), which is all reflected back again over the mirrored surface of a lake, while a field of vivid, luxuriant wild flowers stretches out to the long still fjords that gently flow in from the restless sea?

Winter Pond Photographers, Juneau
Pond Lilies in Auk Lake, Alaska.

The Home Builder Considers His Wood Floors

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago

FLOORS are always with us. Furniture may be replaced or dressed up in new upholsterings, and walls may be changed in covering and color, but once a floor is down, it is very apt to remain as long as the house is a home.

Though styles of rugs may come and go leaving much or little of the wood surface of the floor visible, yet in the long run, so permanent a feature of the new house as are floors needs careful consideration. Foors contribute much to the atmosphere of a room and lend a happy background for the grouping of furniture and the general decorative motif.

Whether narrow hardwood boards are used, random width planks pegged down, or fancy parquetry, will depend upon the style of architecture and the type of rooms. In a colonial house effective floors, especially in the living room, are made of random width planks with pegs covering the screws which really do the holding of the planks in place. Parquetry is used most often in ballrooms or in more elaborate homes than the average home builder wishes to attempt.

The kinds of woods for the average floor are legion. Southern pine, Douglas fir, birch, beech, oak and maple all make attractive flooring materials, each of which has its own character and adaptability to stains. Durability and hardness are to be considered as well as beauty of grain. Maple, for instance, has shown a wearing quality almost equal to marble, it is claimed. Any wood which resists indentation from heavy furniture resting on small legs or castors is unquestionably desirable.

Oak and maple are probably the hardest, but southern pine, Douglas fir, and western larch, when manufactured in dense edge-grained stock, present attractive graining and good wearing qualities. Less expensive and less attractive woods are usually chosen for such rooms as the kitchen to be covered with linoleum, the children's playroom, storerooms, closets, sewing rooms, and attics. A cheaper grade of soft wood answers the purpose here.

Careful Installation

Squeaky floors, and warped bulges in floors can be avoided if the floors are carefully installed. Sub-floors are advised as a base for the finished top floor, the first bearing the tracks of the workmen as they go back and forth finishing the plastering, plumbing, etc., and the latter reserved until the last just as a fine piece of furniture is reserved to be brought in after there is no danger of marring it.

Lumber manufacturers offer several precautions. The finished flooring should be well seasoned and not put in until the building is thoroughly dried out. All windows should be opened and the heating plant kept going for about two weeks in the average home, and longer in the brick or stone building, until the place is thoroughly dry before the workers are allowed to put down the final flooring.

After the wood has been sanded, rubbed with steel wool, or scraped to insure a smooth, polished surface, and as soon as it has been wiped clean of all dust and dirt, the stain should be applied immediately. There are many different kinds of stain and the home builder will do well to make a definite decision before any experimenting is indulged in. One chief advantage of light floors, at least to the housewife, is that they do not show the dust very readily. One important feature of dark floors is that they "stay down" and do not intrude in the color scheme but remain as background for the rest of the room.

Wax and Shellac

While some prefer waxing directly on top of the staining, others would rather have the preserving qualities of varnish or shellac spread over the stained floor.

The range of choice in wood is so great these days, and there are so many possibilities in width, grade and coloring, and even in final finish of boards, that the judgment of the architect and lumber dealer is helpful. A more intelligent understanding of suggestions made by experts will be possible if the home builder informs himself to some extent on the different points.

[Booklets giving information on these subjects are put out from time to time by the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.]

Zinnia mexicana hybrids are small, semidouble zinnias of yellow and brown. The plants are pyramidal and neat in appearance. Useful as a tall edging, and for screening the unattractive lower portions of tall zinnias.

Tagetes signata is an unimproved marigold of the French type. It forms round bushes, and is fairly smothered with its single, orange-yellow flowers. An excellent and dependable edging plant.

Cynoglossum amabile has grayish foliage and sprays of pure blue, forget-me-notlike flowers. Excellent among California poppies, especially the chrome yellow type.

Dianthus violaceus and dianthus Violet Queen are single and double annual pinks of unusual color. Make a nice edging when combined with salmon-colored or scarlet pinks.

Phacelia campanularia is a Californian bearing heads of deep blue, bell-shaped flowers borne above handsome dark foliage. It is inclined to trail, and makes a very unusual edging. Phacelia tanacetifolia is taller, with heads of pale mauve flowers.

Adventures in Window Gardening

By ETHEL M. EATON
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

II

WHILE flowering plants naturally claim first interest in planning the window garden, there are many interesting plants grown for their foliage alone and which make not only the window—where they serve as a foil for brilliant blossoms—but other spots in the house bright with "green things growing" during the winter season. Some of these do not require direct sunlight, but thrive in any well-lighted location making them valuable for use in north windows, etc. They are, on the whole, a most adaptable class and not at all finicky as to their living conditions.

For instance, there is the Cyperus or Umbrella Plant. It will give you of its best in any good garden soil and is always green and attractive in appearance. Be sure, however, to give it a liberal supply of water, for it is subaquatic by nature.

And how about one or two members of the attractive Dracaena family? The variety known as Massangeana (sounds rather formidable, doesn't it?) is one of the most desirable, its broad foliage being marked by a golden yellow band through the center of each leaf. It is really quite striking. Or if you prefer green and white, there is variety Sanderiana—very dainty and attractive with its white-bordered, glaucous green foliage.

Still a third member is Fragrans which will thrive under the most adverse conditions. Its broad, dark green foliage is very pleasing, especially among brilliant flowering plants. All told, the Dracaena will not disappoint you, I am confident.

If you desire an excellent, quick-growing vine to frame your window, by all means grow the Maderira Vine which is grown from tubers. Plant in rich, sandy loam. The foliage is thick and glossy—not unlike smilax—and the plant is altogether desirable for the house.

Another plant with Marathon tendencies is the German Ivy. My own window garden is never considered complete without several plants of this happy little clamberer, and how fast it does clamber! The foliage is shaped much like that of the English Ivy, but is lighter both in color and texture.

If you admire variegated foliage, try Farfogium grande or Leopard Plant. It is most fascinating, having circular leaves of dark green spotted with yellow. It is a low-growing plant, and a soil composed of equal parts of loam and muck suits it best. Water liberally.

Among the plants which I remember best in my mother's window garden is the Madame Ballerot geranium, and I recommend it for all window gardens. The compact, rounded shape of the plant is most attractive, and so are its scalloped leaves—silvery green bordered with white. Its growth is most luxuriant, the pot often being completely concealed by the foliage.

To return for a minute to climbers, a charming addition to the window collection is the Clerodendron, variety Balfouri. Its striking blossoms of bright scarlet surrounded by a creamy white calyx are borne profusely. Blossoming climbers for indoor use are none too plentiful, hence this plant should be doubly welcome.

Have you admired the yellow jasmine, whose blossoms star the southern woods in February and March? Then you will welcome with joy the jasminum primulinum. Its bright yellow flowers are double the size of the hardy variety. It blossoms early in March and should be trained on a trellis. Also, there is that delightfully adaptable climber, Pothos argyrea or ivy arum. Its large green leaves are almost oval in shape, and it is quite as much at home in water in a wall vase as in a pot of earth on the window shelf.

As a foliage plant indoors the saxifraga sarmentosa (sometimes known as beefsteak begonia—a misnomer) is not often seen. Put it in a pot on a wall bracket and just see how it will respond. It is also intriguing in a hanging basket. The verbena, too, with its wide color range, is quite as much at home in the house as in the outdoor garden. Be sure to give it plenty of room to trail, however.

[Part I of Adventures in Window Gardening was published last Saturday.]

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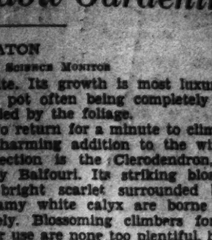
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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Literature of Protest

The Beginnings of Critical Realism in America. by Vernon Louis Parrington. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $4.

THE brilliant qualities of this book afford a measure of the loss occasioned by Professor Parrington's passing with his work unfinished. In two earlier volumes he had carried his story from its beginnings in colonial times down to the period of the Civil War, tracing through cataracts, eddies and stagnant pools of speculation the "Main Currents of American Thought." His intention in this third volume was to continue the narrative to our own epoch. The implication in the title of this final installment is that even today we are witnessing only the beginnings of a critical and realistic view of existence. This new "current," which has perhaps not yet attained its greatest force, sprang from protests against the materialistic and capitalistic Whiggery which triumphed after the Civil War. These protests were voiced by the farmers of the Middle Border, by the intelligentsia of the post-bellum South, and by the wage earners of the eastern industrial states.

But Mr. Parrington has been too fair-minded a historian to follow main lines of thought only; and, though his own point of view has been always frankly that of a Jeffersonian Liberal, he devotes as much attention to attitudes of thought different from his own as to those with which he has been in sympathy. But he never leaves us in doubt as to where his own sympathies lie. He has been a sturdy and downright admirer of those currents of thought which flow from the "Enlightenment" of eighteenth-century France. He is a partisan in the best sense, but he is not prejudiced.

The plan called for the continuation of the narrative down to the year 1920, that is, through the Rooseveltian era, the war period, and what may be called the Menckenian decade. At the outset of this decade Mr. Parrington intended to bring his history to a close. Notes and outlines and some larger fragments that deal with these last 30 years are published in this volume, but the work in approximately final form is finished—and even so there are some gaps—only down to the year 1900 or thereabouts.

Method and Approach

Readers of the first two volumes are acquainted with Parrington's method and way of approach. He did not set out to write a history of American literature in the ordinary sense; but to assimilate, analyze and display all that is significant in American literature as material illustrative of the progress of American thought. By discarding the strictly aesthetic and "appreciative" point of view he was able to set up a standard of values that made many books and writers which, judged aesthetically, are worthless render up to us their significance as "documents to serve for the history of the time." At the basis of his narrative is his understanding and exposition of those economic forces that have applied pressure to all departments of American life. The importance of new discoveries in natural science is recognized, for with the shift of focus from biology to physics—from Spencer to Haeckel—came consequent changes in ideas, so that the evolutionary optimism of the earlier part of this period yielded place to a materialistic pessimism. Had his work been completed, Mr. Parrington doubtless would have given more emphasis to this subject.

The literature of protest, of critical realism, sprang from revolt against what Mark Twain called "The Gilded Age" and what Parrington not very happily calls "The Great Barbecue"—the orgy of graft and corruption during Grant's administrations, when the Government brazenly adopted the Whig theory of an alliance between politics and business and still more brazenly put it into practice. The 1870's were wonderful and awful years! In no earlier part of his work has Parrington surpassed the gallery of typical American figures which he here assembles. Knowing the value of personalities, of biographical details, he offers us a set of picturesque rascals, cranks and busy-bodies that almost compel our admiration by their gargantuan qualities. To select individual character-portraits for commendation would be to dip into scores of pages here and there through the book. Of course it was not the author's main purpose to portray worthies and unworthies; these portraits are but the piquant seasoning in solid and substantial fare.

New Influences

From among chapters not one of which is without its merits, it is difficult to select a few for special recommendation. That on the decline of the "genteel" tradition in New England is well balanced by the study of new influences as represented by Whitman, Mark Twain, and at a slightly later date by the stories of the Middle Border by Hamlin Garland. The study of disillusioned skepticism in the intellectual fortunes of the Adams brothers is well accomplished; but so much has lately been written about these three remarkable men that necessarily this chapter is not so fresh as some others. The immense influence of Herbert Spencer is indicated by an analysis of the writings of John Fiske; this is an admirable section of the book. A theme which promised rich developments is that of the Utopian romances, of which such quantities were significantly written in the period between 1884 and 1900, the period which saw the rise and fall of Populism and Bryanism. Unfortunately the chapter exists only as a fragment dealing with Bellamy's "Looking Backward." No note or fragment remains of the sections in which Parrington intended to examine the career and influence of W. J. Bryan.

There are many suggestive ideas in the "addenda," wherein are published notes and lecture syllabuses on various later writers; and the section on James B. Cabell (of whom Parrington was one of the earliest admirers) is complete.

S. C. C.

Illustration by John Nash for an Edition of Spenser's "The Shepheards Calendar," Published by the Cresset Press, London, and Distributed in the United States by Walter V. McKee, Inc., New York. The Edition is Limited to 234 Copies for the United Kingdom and to 116 for the United States, at £34. There Will Also Be Two Copies on Roman Vellum, at $630, and One Copy, Also on Vellum, and Accompanied by the 14 Original Drawings by Mr. Nash, at $1470.

Roosevelt Interpreted

Roosevelt, His Mind in Action. by Lewis Einstein. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $3.

EXCEPT that it is a rare reader (even including the determined company of conscientious reviewers) who reads all the books on any one topic, it would be conceivably possible that too many such books might be written. As things go, the prospective reader pays his money, and he takes his choice. The present conscientious reviewer may of course err; but it seems to him that the library of Rooseveltiana is exceeding the reading time of its public.

This is not to say that Mr. Einstein's "Roosevelt, His Mind in Action," is not an interesting study of a distinctive and remarkable personality. The paper jacket informs us that the author has found in Roosevelt "a hero of the Renaissance, a kind of political Henry VIII who attained greatness amid the surroundings of American democracy. From the perspective of more than a decade abroad in the diplomatic service, he has studied his character from the point of view of a historian who, after taking his measure, discerns in him the foremost personality of his age." One suspects that Henry VIII is rather prominent among those historic figures to whom Theodore Roosevelt would have taken no satisfaction in being likened, nor somehow does thought of Roosevelt suggest to this reviewer the Renaissance. This captiousness, however, criticizes jacket rather than author, for jacket seems to have discovered these similarities rather independently of the text.

One is inclined to divide Mr. Einstein's book into facts about Roosevelt, and interpretations of Roosevelt in relation to the facts. At its highest of authorial skill such interpretation creates a character which convinces the reader that thus and so the man was; in less degree it becomes, so to speak, conversational—interesting to hear, but open to discussion.

"He took enormous pains," writes Mr. Einstein, "in securing the devoted loyalty of a body of followers scattered far and wide through the United States and engaged in the most varied occupations. They listened to him as their leader, primarily because he was their leader, and not because he was or had been President. No man in American life has ever been more persistent or industrious in his efforts to cultivate a wide circle of men who knew him personally. For years, deliberately, conscientiously, enjoyably, he had gone through the length and breadth of the country talking to people of every kind and occupation, but preferably to the lowly, mingling with mechanics, railway men and miners. His personal acquaintance was enormous, his memory prodigious, his skill in bringing out his personality in a variety of ways to the masses amounted to genius. The occupation of a lifetime, which at first seemed disconnected and purposeless, fitted in marvelously at the right moment. The labor of 20 years, which had long exposed him to the criticism and the ridicule of his own class, unable to understand what seemed to them at best an eccentricity, came like a swelling tide to lift him as a popular hero to the highest eminence."

The quotation illustrates. The reader is within his conversational privilege who questions the implication that "enormous pains" were here being taken with conscious intent or that this "labor of 20 years" was rewarded as such by political preferment. To some the qualifying word "enjoyably" will seem more explanatory than its predecessors, "deliberately" and "conscientiously." It is just to jacket to note that Mr. Einstein also says: "Alone of his generation in America he possessed the all-around attainments, the boisterous expression, the love of adventure and the varied talents of the great men of the sixteenth century." One is reminded that Mr. Winkler, biographer of J. Pierpont Morgan, makes out rather a convincing case for that contemporary as a transplanted prince of the Renaissance.

Much information and experience have gone into the making of Mr. Einstein's book. He knew and admired Roosevelt. Despite a possible feeling on the reader's side that the character interpretation is sometimes dogmatic, the book is worth reading.

Mr. Galsworthy's Forsytes

On Forsyte 'Change. by John Galsworthy. London: Heinemann. 7s. 6d. net. New York: Scribner. $2.50.

MR. GALSWORTHY evidently has found it hard to tear himself away from the theme which he has treated so exhaustively. For the memory of all those "men of property" and their womenfolk, whose family was first established in London by "Superior Dosset" Forsyte in 1821 and still upheld its proud tradition in our own time, lingers with the author as if all these individuals were his own kin.

In the present volume he takes out, as it were, old miniature portraits of this Forsyte and that for a last affectionate scrutiny, rediscovers a few diaries and telltale letters, and fondles bits of dingy rainbow-colored ribbons still laid up in somebody's lavender drawer. In reminiscent vein he does not always avoid the perils of excessive sentiment, as when young Jolyon, at Eton, in the spirit of the "Child's Guide to Knowledge," questions his "Auntie" Anne and his "Dad" Jolyon about the youth and character of that famous person, his Grandfather Jolyon.

The book shows us Mr. Galsworthy at his best and at his worst. He takes us, in a succession of brief, tight sketches, through the generations. There is Aunt Hester, whose 1845 diary makes a later editress exclaim: "This is surely a curious little sidelight on the nature of our Victorian foremothers." There is that shrewd, courteous man of business, Timothy, who in 1851 had "a narrow squeak" when he was saved from proposing to Hatty. There is another glimpse of little Miss June in 1876, of "Four-in-hand Forsyte" in 1890, and of that elderly gentleman, Soames, nursing his aloof dignity and his shy sense of honor through the noisy years of the World War. His description of "Nicholas Forsyte, cleverest man in London," is characteristic:

"Whenever he functioned Nicholas was certainly cock of the walk—indeed he looked a little like a cock, very natty, with a high forehead and his hair brushed off it in a comb, erect, and with quick movements of his head and neck. . . . Without being exactly close in money matters he was the most guarded of the clan, partly no doubt because he had more children and partly because of a certain austerity which had little patience with fashion and fallals, and believed almost pitilessly in work being good for the human being."

The picture, then, has been "filled in and rounded out" of this clan of typical, prosperous English folk of the upper middle class, who were bound together by pride in the Forsyte tradition, by loyalty to family, property and a sense of "good form"; who discouraged imagination as if it were unseemly, but were not without their lapses into romance, and confessed to a few blots on the scutcheon. The book will afford most pleasure to those who have already read Mr. Galsworthy's preceding novels on the same theme.

R. A. SCOTT-JAMES.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Strictly Literary Persons

IT IS the belief of the Book League of America, as confessed in its latest release, that "literary news and literary publicity would be of more interest if handled by a strictly literary person." This credo interests us, if only because of its "if" clause, which seems to be what used to be called—if we remember our Latin—a condition "contrary to fact," or, as we believe it was later revised, "not yet fulfilled." The assumption of the Book League appears to be that at present neither literary news nor literary publicity is ever handled by a strictly literary person.

This assumption, you will realize, is of as much concern to the literary editor as to the writer of blurbs. Some years ago we used to have the assistance in our labors of a literary lady; that is to say, a lady who wrote book reviews. At that time a college professor was appointed literary editor of a metropolitan newspaper, and the fact was chronicled in all the dailies. The literary lady asked us what we intended to do about it. We replied that inasmuch as the item had been taken care of by the news department, we could not see that sufficient interest adhered to the subject to necessitate our doing anything about it. "But, you know," said the literary lady, "literary persons will be interested."

* * *

Just what is a strictly literary person? The Book League has appointed V. F. Calverton, editor of its book review department, to carry the strictly literary banner into the world of publicity. Probably nobody will deny that Mr. Calverton is a literary person. He is a Bachelor of Arts of Johns Hopkins, was founder of the Modern Quarterly, and is the author of a number of books. It would be the merest quibbling to deny him the qualifying adverb merely on the ground that he is also a lecturer on sociology and history. No doubt his lectures are in excellent literary form. Mr. Calverton, then, may be said to qualify, and there ends the responsibility of the Book League of America, which now may assure those whose reading it selects that all the information it sends them passes through the hands of a strictly literary person.

But that by no means satisfies our curiosity. Further application of this test cannot be resisted. There is, for example, Sinclair Lewis, to whom the Nobel Prize for literature has been awarded, placing him in the group which includes Sully-Prudhomme, Bjornson, Hauptmann, Rolland, Anatole France, Yeats, Shaw, Bergson and Thomas Mann. Is not this in itself enough to silence those critics who dismiss Lewis as a mere journalist, and to make him automatically a strictly literary person? Besides, it is not accurate to say that Lewis is a mere reporter. He has added two words to the English language, and he has made America culture-conscious—which, by the way, is an excellent thing for the book clubs.

* * *

Is Carolyn Wells a strictly literary person? Her publisher, Lippincott, informs us that she has a two-word formula for happiness: Dodge bores. The publicity man doesn't say how she does it, possibly because he himself is not a practical man, but a strictly literary person. He does tell us, though, that there are three things in the world which do not bore her: bridge, intelligent people and detective stories. We find that interesting; we are curious to know whether Miss Wells meets intelligent people at bridge parties, or finds them in detective stories. But of course the reading of these stories—the release says she reads 20 a week—is part of her stint; so you see that that third of her existence, at least, is strictly literary.

And how about E. Phillips Oppenheim? We confess we never had thought of Mr. Oppenheim as literary at all, until we received, just now, word from Little Brown that in school he never went beyond the sixth form, and hence did not go up to Oxford to his father's college "owing to inability to pass the simplest mathematical examination." Little Brown adds, with artistic restraint: "His 114th book of fiction, 'Slane's Long Shots,' will be published Nov. 21." Do you contend that this proves only that mathematics has nothing to do with the writing of fiction? But we protest that from what we know of public schools in America, and what we have read of Public Schools in England, we consider that Mr. Oppenheim's school record raises him to the strictly literary heights of Shelley himself.

But our own notion of a strictly literary person is Matthew Josephson, author of "Portrait of the Artist as American," who writes to Harcourt Brace: "I never make radio speeches or sign copies in department stores or do anything but remain surprised, happily, if people want to buy my books at all."

* * *

"Don't you find," inquired the gentleman who sells us eggs fresh from the farm, "that if you want good things you have to pay the price for them?" We admitted we had noticed the operation of this economic law; and also had observed that it is sometimes possible to pay the price without getting the good things.

Doubleday Doran announces its newest dollar fiction. The list comprises a new novel by the late H. Rider Haggard; a story of the Northwest Mounted Police; a college football-Broadway night club yarn; the story of "the public and private life of a New York newspaper girl"; a "romance of Park avenue and Wall street," and a new Edgar Wallace African thriller. If you want to pay a dollar for any of those, you can't be prevented, except by not having the dollar. We're not picking on Doubleday Doran only. Most of the new dollar books are worth certainly no more than a dollar. And if you want your dollar's worth, better put it into the reprints. This, of course, from the viewpoint of a strictly literary person.

In the Grand Tradition

The Gates of the Compass. by Robert Hillyer. New York: Viking. $2.

ROBERT HILLYER, who has returned to his Alma Mater, Harvard, and, as an assistant professor of English, has taken over that course in the writing of poetry made famous by Dean Briggs, once again reveals in this volume his kinship with his great predecessors in Cambridge and Boston. He is conservative—not reactionary, simply of those who from inclination and training are so steeped in the "Great Tradition" that, though they shake all their philosophy on growth toward an ideal, yet turn aside from a noisy world of steel and free verse, of speed and change, to express through the familiar muse of ode and sonnet confidence in "those who walk on the paths of their childhood."

Perhaps the most beautiful and complete stanza in Mr. Hillyer's new book is the first, the opening of "Memory," part one of the title poem. It reads:

The huntsman riding through the fogs of dawn
Lifts to his lips the horn of twisted gold
And blows two bell-like notes through glen and hollow
Mournfully faint as smoke of autumn leaves.
For ever young, he rides a dying year,
For ever on the chase though memories flee,
Attended only by these double echoes
The soul and flesh, the day and night of time
Until the bimodal of the fog between
His eyes and the far reaches of the day
Grows thin, and all around him he beholds
A countryside bathed in the light of dream.
And there disheartened, he goes forth alone
And blows the single golden note of peace.

Here we have a lovely image, not one that has anything to do with a cruel sport, nor one found in Connecticut woods as Robert Frost finds his in New Hampshire or Vermont pastures, but one built entirely of thought and fancy and memories of poetry. This hunter, this otherworldliness, where have we met them before? At the end of the last century, in the Middle Ages; then and in many other periods.

When Robert Hillyer writes of so modern an event as the sinking of the Spanish fleet at Santiago, he casts upon it "the light of other days." It is the gallant armada of romance, not the clumsy iron hulks of inefficient tryanny. His memories hedge him about with the fogs of time and space and yet from faith, a spark within, he knows:

You shall yet see all things that knew the jungle
Shrink, while the spirit grows till it behold
This burnt-out planet smaller than an ember
Whirling from sight along an autumn wind.

So the poem closes with what to one reader at least is the ringing conviction of Arthur Hugh Clough:

Come, snatch the blindfold off, and hush the bells
That ring against the Spanish fleets of dream,
Behold around the final headland steaming,
Viscaya, Cristobal, Colon, Oquendo,
Teresa, Pluton, Furor—homeward bound.

Rather less successful seem such a tour de force in description as the second part of the title poem, such cryptic cleverness as the verses called "Late," and such ventures into the manner of "The Blessed Damozel" as "Manorbier," dedicated to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Machen.

In his "Phi Beta Kappa Ode" Mr. Hillyer shows himself most clearly to be a conservative; his soberness bespeaks sincerity; he expresses a creed, a creed to which Emerson, Longfellow, Lowell, Whittier and the others would have assented. He writes it down gracefully, without virtuosity. As we read, we both enjoy him and believe him.

Those are the men who will turn from their business to ponder the hillside
Home to the house of their fathers where also their sons shall abide;
Knowing themselves as one voice in a music
Near heard but a lifetime,
Voice with its echo, perhaps, and the theme of the music denied.
Asking no more than their measure; singing, though nobody hear them,
Peace to a world of confusion, and love to a world of pride.

L. P.

Please Pass the Thesaurus

March's Thesaurus Dictionary. by Francis Andrew March and Francis A. March Jr., new edition with Amplified Appendix. Philadelphia: Historical Publishing Co.

THE feature which distinguishes this word-book from its fellows is that it combines the functions of the thesaurus and the dictionary. As Mr. March said in his original Foreword, "An attempt has been made in this volume to give the less accomplished student further help in his handling of the groups, and his use of them for original work. In the first place, the words and phrases are defined. The dictionaries try first to state, with exactness and clearness, the thought for which each word stands. The student of literature or oratory knows that putting together these dictionary definitions does not give the full force of the great passages. When words are idiomatically put together, the combination is not agglutinative; relations between the words appear, and the result is not a mechanical compound, but chemical, or rather vital, especially when the melody of the voice is added."

All this is, of course, familiar to the multitude of users of March's Thesaurus Dictionary. This new edition adds to the features which have made the earlier editions so useful an Amplified Appendix, fully indexed, "in which the same basic principle of association of ideas has been followed by grouping of new words from all the leading sciences, the arts, world changes in geography, etc., with associated facts of interest." There is also a Bible Word Reference. The appendix has been revised to include vital facts up to April 15, 1930.

Wellsian Mental Adventures

H. G. Wells. by Geoffrey West. London: Lyons. 10s. 6d. net. New York: Horion. $3.

IN HIS introduction to this preliminary sketch for a full biographical portrait of himself, Mr. Wells says he does not see why the particulars of an author's life should be recorded: "As a rule authors do not lead careers of much significance outside their mental adventures." He is right in his way. But he has always lived so much in the minute, has been of all living English writers so eager to live on the very crest of the minute, that his life positively demands contemporary treatment. He has, as Mr. West admits, lost his literary leadership since the war. That leadership has passed to those who have no belief in our civilisation. But his influence on the younger generation—who know the Wells of the Open Conspiracy and have either forgotten or did not know the misguided war prophet—is still wide and profound. In fact, of all contemporary writers he is the most resilient and alive.

Early Struggles

Mr. West's study, from its descriptions of Mr. Wells's early struggles in the now celebrated draper's shop and as a teacher and free-lance writer, through the later phases of prosperity and public controversy, bears witness in every item to Mr. Wells's fundamental craving to achieve freedom from every kind of limitation, and to achieve status when free. He once complained that, having risen out of his own class, he was alone. His own overwhelming merits remedied that. But now he has become a citizen of the world's state before the world's state exists. He is satisfied with nothing. He is not content with the natural scientist's "Why?"; but, putting his imagination to the problem, as Mr. West shrewdly remarks, asks "Why not?" He not only wishes to be free of the draper and dominie, but does not see why he should not be free of injustice, superstition and cruel conventions, free of time itself. "The Time Machine" was no casual title; Kipps was to rove to and fro in the centuries. There is nothing in politics, morals, natural science nor religion with which he has not experimented. He shudders at a sense of mummification and finality which he divines in the words "permanence" and "past." As for "permanence," he has again and again called himself a journalist, a vulgariser, a kind of Morse station sending out into the darkness a succession of experimental messages.

But in the words of a shrewd critic, whom Mr. West quotes, Mr. Wells's characteristic is that he has a capacity not for experience but for experiences. He has for only brief periods that stability, that equipoise of intellect and heart and abiding satisfaction in beauty or "reality" for its own sake which characterised, for example, the Conrad and Henry James circle of conscious artists with which he came into touch. He has little sympathy with expression that has no purpose beyond itself. If art does not teach as well as present, he has no use for it. Yet, impatient of felicity in phrasing, he has written passages of superb, clear and glowing prose. One feels, in fact, that he might have anathematized art as Plato did—in the most artistic fashion. For it is fortunate that in the conflict between the natural scientist-teacher and artist in Mr. Wells, the artist's comic realism wins skirmish after skirmish, if it has in the end to abandon the field to magisterial abstraction. He is, as Mr. West suggests, too much of a sane Cockney to follow the path of the intellect to its logical doom. He halts before taking the final leap. And this is indeed why one never has the feeling that Mr. Wells is a crank.

Criticism of Bennett

Mr. West's book is by no means entirely a literary estimate, though it is largely concerned, with Mr. Wells's mental adventures. It lacks perhaps that abundant sense of personal intimacy which shines in every page that Mr. Wells has written. We feel that Mr. West has not sketched in with enough strength the rubicund, Cockney realist, the exuberant inventor of Dickensian sentimental comedy. Mr. Wells's criticism of Arnold Bennett—among Mr. West's more interesting finds in the correspondence—is a truly shrewd and Cockney criticism: "You are always taking surface values that I reject; hotels are not luxurious, trains de luxe are full of coal grit; chefs and pianists are not marvelous persons, dramatic triumphs are silly uproars. But it isn't irony—you believe in these things. . . . For some unfathomable reason you do not penetrate." That is the criticism of a comic genius that springs from sympathy and revulsion born in a man who lives among his fellows and is not merely interested in them. It is this man, so capable of sympathy and revulsion, for whom we shall look with considerable interest in Mr. West's longer study when it comes. He is obviously well equipped for the task.

V. S. P.

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INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND·ANTIQUES

Chicago's Second Antiques Show

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

Chicago

EAST joined with West in the second Chicago Antiques Exposition, which closed on Nov. 15. In contrast to last year's midwest show, when Chicago families scurried around and loaned their choice heirlooms and rare pieces of furniture to prove that Chicago, though young, really was interested in antiques, this year dealers alone exhibited.

From Boston, Philadelphia and New York, as well as from Dallas and middle western cities, came rare pieces in the styles of Chippendale, Sheraton, and Heppelwhite. That a city which has not yet reached its first centennial mark will continue to stage a similar annual show is assured.

A homelike setting, giving atmosphere and background for the rare and costly china, silver and porcelain, rugs and tapestries, was a notable feature of the exhibits in the Palmer House. Several booths, by means of especially chosen wall paper, windows of the right type, hangings and carefully selected furniture, represented complete rooms having the air of the permanence of a home.

Individual Exhibits Mentioned

Pictorial wall paper, based on early English scenes, formed the background of one of these very attractive and restful exhibits. Anne Hathaway's cottage, Eton College, Trinity Church at Avon, Shakespeare's birthplace, and other historic landmarks, in lovely tones of greens, tans and blues, constituted huge panels for the walls. Against this scenic background a mid-eighteenth century secretary, with a few homey accessories, made a very dignified and effective spot.

Another notable booth displayed on its walls French scenic wall paper from a castle in southern France. A mellow light at the high French window glimmered through Marie Antoinette silk-gauze draperies, casting its glow on a red hawthorn Chinese ginger jar. French gilt wall light brackets and gold-rimmed mirrors brightened a dignified French interior, spiced with rare Chinese objets d'art.

Eighteenth Century English Bedroom

A high light of the exposition was a completely furnished English bedroom, with its eighteenth century tent bed of mahogany, between a pair of Chippendale two-tier, tray-top tables, and other eighteenth century pieces. From the Aubusson rug of mille fleurs design to the smallest details, the decorative scheme was carried out in poppy color and chartreuse. All the permanence and charm of a room in a private home were there, even to the jar of rose petals on a bedside table.

Individual items that were interesting more for their novelty and rareness than for their salability, were also in evidence. A grandfather clock, bearing the name of a cabinetmaker who constructed the case, was an outstanding article of a New York exhibitor. The maker of the works of a clock is usually given on the dial, but the maker of the case is seldom known. This case, inlaid with the American eagle, a shield and 16 stars, bore the following label inside:

"Rosett & Mulford, cabinetmakers, near the Stone Bridge in Elizabeth Town, N. J. Mar. 27, 1807."

Hand-blocked wall paper, made in squares and fitted together so that the design of the temple of Venus in the midst of birds and flowers matched perfectly, gave the visitor a glimpse of old-time manufacture. This formed the background in one booth.

An old sea chest was an outstanding article in one exhibit. Left in its original state with drawers equipped with original brasses and heavy iron handles for carrying it from place to place, the chest is claimed to have been the property of an old sea captain named Barnard. The partitions in the upper drawer, with their secret compartments, suggested that it probably was used on many a voyage by the captain himself.

A collection of silhouettes in their small black frames, either square or oval, were genuine examples of the period from 1790 to 1829. The smaller ones were framed in original papier mache frames with brass leaf ornaments by which to hang them.

The first piano brought to Chicago attracted much attention for its local historic interest. The instrument works something like a clavichord and was made by William Wale, in a low, long, narrow design with Sheraton legs. It came to Chicago exactly 100 years ago, it is claimed.

The original homestead papers covering the property where the Palmer House now stands were shown by another exhibitor. They record the filing in 1832 of a homestead claim on 160 acres of land which now comprises the Chicago loop district. A portion of this land finally came into the hands of Potter Palmer, who bought it for $300 a front foot. On it the famous eight-story Palmer House, the palace hotel of its day, with its red carpeted parlors, was completed in 1873. Since then it has been replaced by the new Palmer House where the present antiques exhibition was held.

M. R. Z.

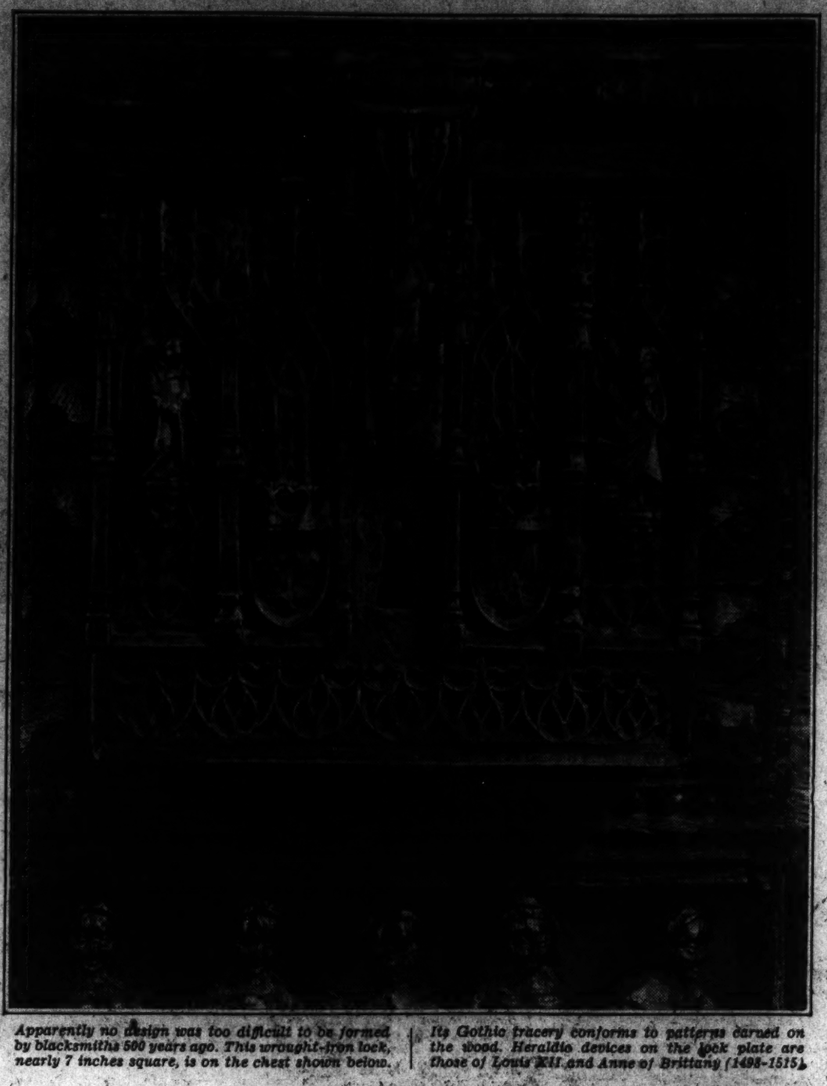
Chairs Sell High

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

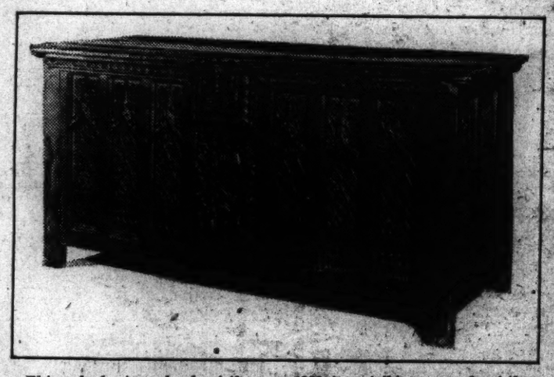
London

Further proof, if proof were needed, of the vogue for Chippendale furniture, has been afforded by the sale of two mahogany chairs, after keen competition, for £1995, nearly $10,000.

Both were richly carved in delicate knots of ribbon design and the backs had been strengthened by the use of upward and horizontal grains in the mahogany. The slender outside frames were reinforced by transverse pieces of wood. They had been in the possession of one family in Northumberland ever since they had been made by the great cabinetmaker, or under his influence.



Apparently no design was too difficult to be formed by blacksmiths 500 years ago. This wrought-iron lock, nearly 7 inches square, is on the chest shown below. Its Gothic tracery conforms to patterns carved on the wood. Heraldic devices on the lock plate are those of Louis XII and Anne of Brittany (1498-1515).



This oak chest, made about the year 1500, is a striking example of the use of architectural details in the decoration of furniture. Here are the same elaborate Gothic embellishments that occur on the cathedrals of the same period.

Sale of Important Monell Collection

AN IMPORTANT sale will be held at the American Art Association-Anderson Galleries on the evening of Nov. 28. Although only 64 items are included, these are of such note that the occasion will be a notable one. Rembrandt, Reynolds, Raeburn and Turner are among the painters of seven canvases that will be sold there. Gothic stained and painted glass of superlative merit and several wood carvings of the same period are also listed.

Among the furniture are pieces which date from the fourteenth to the sixteenth century. Characteristic of the work attributed to about 1500 is the elaborately carved chest illustrated here. The Gothic forms conspicuous in the wood carving extend to the marvelously shaped wrought-iron lock. We are accustomed to see iron work of southern Europe that is more intricate than that produced by northern countries. Here this art of Italy is most admirably exemplified.

These works of fine and decorative art are all of museum quality, collected by Ambrose Monell. Public exhibition at the sale galleries starts on Nov. 22.

Torchères Fetch Large Amounts

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

The opening bid at a London auction is frequently deceptive. The sum of 10 guineas, about $52, was the first offer at Christie's the other day for a beautifully designed pair of Chippendale gilt torchères, or tall candelabra, which came from a Scottish residence. The sum of 25 guineas, about $130, was reached by slow degrees. It appeared the bidding was over, but there came a sudden rally and the offers soared to £609, about $3000, before the lot was knocked down.

These rare wooden candelabra appear to exercise an extraordinary fascination over some collectors. It was only a year or so ago when a pair of walnut "Queen Anne" examples, with a console table and a mirror of the same period added, caused a sale-room sensation by realizing the surprising total of 10,100 guineas, about $53,000.

Pewter in America

IN EARLIEST Colonial days, pewter continued to be a luxury among the classes from which most of the settlers in America were recruited. Still it was so easily transported in the little ships that plied to and fro between the new lands and the mother country that, as the colonists prospered, larger and larger consignments were delivered at the docks with each incoming vessel. From the porringer or two, the couple of spoons, perhaps the "bason" of the modest householder, to the great array of the successful ship owner or merchant, ranged in pleasant rows on dresser or shelves, this beautiful ware became an almost necessary furnishing of living room and kitchen of the seventeenth century. It is to be regretted that so little of this old pewter of America has remained. There are many interesting pieces to be seen in museums. Canny collectors and patriotic historical societies have been able to discover and preserve a goodly number of pieces. Some families still treasure occasional examples of the tableware that was used in those early times of thrift and industry. But our chief knowledge of the fact that large amounts were imported before the Revolution is gained from the inventories of estates, the lists of consignments as the ships docked, and the merchants' newspaper advertisements of their wares.

Small Range of Shapes

At first, there do not appear to have been many plates, unless, as some authorities think, the "sawcers" were small plates. Wooden trenchers were easily made, and served their purpose, but later, by the beginning of the eighteenth century, plates and chargers were brought over in great numbers. There were basins, porringers, "sawcers," spoons and inkstands for household use; tankards, beakers and flagons for public houses; great flagons and beakers, as well as chargers, for the churches at their communion tables. There were also buttons, buckles, snuff boxes and other small articles, called "trifles" by the craft.

"Where has all this pewter gone?" we are likely to ask as we read of the almost universal use to which it came in the first three-quarters of the eighteenth century.

As the century progressed, and wealth and comfort increased, silver plate was used by those who could afford it. China from the Orient and from England as well as domestic wares became plentiful and pewter, in America as in England, gradually sank in public esteem. Where it had been a luxury, it now was counted common and cheap.

Another reason for the disappearance of this early pewter is considered to be the melting for ammunition of household metal utensils in the Revolutionary War. Copper and brass shared this fate with the pewter, as the patriotic housewives did not hesitate to fling their treasures into the melting pot for the common cause. Thus it comes that any American-owned pewter, known to date before 1776, is highly treasured now, whether in museums, historical society rooms, among collectors, or in the families to which it may have come by inheritance.

Mostly Made in England

Most of this early ware was imported from England, although families coming from Ireland, Scotland, Germany and other countries often brought specimens from their own lands. It was the English pewter that played such a large part in the lives of our ancestors. It was not expensive and was pushed by very energetic business interests in London.

Even while it was going out of fashion in the centers, people back in the country bought a great quantity of American pewter in these days. About 1830, however, the business had practically ceased.

It was not until the interest in antiques, so-called, commenced to stir in the minds of enthusiasts that this once universally used ware again attracted attention. It is said that in 1887 a literary society in London thought a paper on the subject might prove of interest, and appointed H. J. H. C. Massé a committee of one to present it, as he was the only member present who owned a piece of pewter. By 1904, Mr. Massé had published a book, "Pewter Plate," and organized an exhibition, the interest quickly spreading to America. Here, Mrs. N. Hudson Moore late in the same year, or perhaps in 1905 published her "Old Pewter," and from that time, interest in pewter as an historic domestic material, as well as a substance of intrinsic beauty has advanced mightily.

Among the early and able American collectors was J. B. Kerfoot. In 1924 he published a book, "American Pewter" which is authoritative. It is an expensive book, but it will be found in public libraries in all cities and large towns, and should be consulted by all who are interested in American pewter, either as a study, or because they happen to own some interesting piece about which they would like to learn more.

In seeking information, it is also possible to get help from the museums. The Boston Museum of Fine Arts, for example, will send for a trifling cost, a typewritten list of early American pewterers. The Wadsworth Museum at Hartford has published a list equally authoritative. Boston was a great center for these workmen, as Hartford for its region.

L. K.

Ruby Cloisonné

ONE of the most attractive forms of Oriental decorated metal work is cloisonné. This is enamel applied over a metal, usually copper, and with a design outlined in delicate silver or gold wire. An especially valued sort is the ruby cloisonné. The color of the copper shining through most reds gives a brownish cast when finished and not the clear shade which is so earnestly desired. Also, some kinds of enamel yield to the action of heat when the enamel is baked and do not carry their colors bravely and truly to the end.

But a ruby is regal and royal. It holds its gleam, whatever happens, and other so-called precious gems hold their colors in the same way. Sapphire is always blue, emerald always green and topaz always golden. Their use as powders in cloisonné enamels has been an accepted practice of this ancient craft since its early beginnings.

For it is an ancient craft. The early Egyptians used it to ornament their jewelry and the early Chinese artisans embellished their Ming pottery with it. There is a book of the Middle Ages, called "A Treatise on Divers Arts," by Theophilus the Monk. This gives full directions for carrying on the art, telling where to get the materials, how to prepare and handle them, how to bake them, and so on through all the processes. The following quotation from an English translation is the way the Monk directs the reader to proceed with his bit of cloisonné:

> You cut small wires of exceedingly fine gold, in which you will bend and fashion whatever work you may wish to make in enamel, whether circles or knots or small flowers or birds or animals or figures, and you will arrange the small pieces delicately and carefully each in its place, and will fasten them with moistened flour over the coals. When you have filled one portion you will solder it with the greatest care so that the slender and fine gold may not be distorted. . . . Pieces of glass or precious stones should be ground in a mortar to a grain of a fine regular powder about the consistency of salt. . . .

Cloisonné is also a modern art, beautiful examples being created at this very day by Japanese and Chinese craftsmen. One of the very best descriptions of a cloisonné "factory" is given by Rudyard Kipling in one of the chapters in his book, "From Sea to Sea." In his own vivid and interesting manner he tells of his visit to a cloisonné artist's studio, and gives in clear fashion a recital of the various steps. It is too lengthy a description to quote in full, but here is a paragraph or two as a sample, to make you want to hunt up the book and read the rest for yourself:

> It is one thing to read of cloisonné making, but quite another to watch it being made. I began to understand the cost of the ware when I saw a man working out a pattern of sprigs and butterflies on a plate about 10 inches in diameter. With finest silver wire, set on edge, less than the sixteenth of an inch high, he followed the curves of the drawing at his side, pinching the wire into tendrils and the serrated outlines of leaves with infinite patience. A rough touch on the copper-plate would have sent the pattern flying into a thousand disconnected threads. . . . The coloring was done by little boys in spectacles. With a pair of tiniest steel chopsticks they filled each compartment of the pattern with its proper hue of paste. . . .
>
> It may take a month to put a pattern on the plate in outline, another month to fill in the enamel, but the real expenditure of time does not commence till the polishing. A man sits down with the rough article, all his tea things, a tub of water, a flannel, and two or three saucers of assorted pebbles from the brook. . . . He sits down and rubs. He rubs for a month, three months, or a year. . . . He rubs lovingly, . . . and little by little the efflorescence of the fired enamel gives way, and he comes down to the lines of silver and the pattern in all its glory lies there waiting for him.

Exhibition Coming in March

By "COLLECTOR"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

AMERICAN collectors visiting London in the spring are promised a feast at the great art exhibition to be held at Sir Philip Sassoon's magnificent house in Park Lane in aid of a hospital charity. I now understand that the exhibition, which is already being eagerly discussed by British connoisseurs, will open in March and will not be confined to old Georgian furniture.

Silver, brass, pictures, textiles, china, glass—nearly every kind of art and craft practiced in the reign of the four Georges—is to be included. Private collectors all over the country promise to show the pick of their treasured pieces.

The art of table decoration reached its height in the years between 1714 and 1829. The magnificent specimens of dining-room furniture, silver, glass and so on to be exhibited, are expected to prove a revelation, even to ardent collectors of special objects.

Foremost among the old Georgian silversmiths whose products will be exhibited, will doubtless be the great Paul Lamerie, the French Protestant craftsman who left France after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685. He started in business in London "att ye Golden Ball," a stone's throw from Piccadilly, assisted by his clever daughters, and became one of the most famous silversmiths England has ever known.

The Duke of Devonshire, the Earl of Sandwich and Lord Swaythling are among the owners of beautiful Lamerie pieces. Clare College, Cambridge University, is the owner of that Lamerie masterpiece known as the Ashburnham Cup, made by the gifted Huguenot in 1739.

Hester Bateman, a woman craftsman of Bunhill Row, City; Paul Storr, who made the massive dinner service which belonged to Lord Balfour; Paul Crespin or Crispine, one of whose famous silver spoons serves me nightly for soup; Pierre Platel, also a Huguenot refugee, who made the four silver salt-cellars which are the especial pride of the Prince of Wales' little collection; these are some of the names likely to be seen.

English paintings of old Georgian times—a hobby of Sir Philip Sassoon and one to which this versatile multi-millionaire had devoted considerable study—will be a prominent feature of the exhibition.

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AU QUATRIÈME

The Exhibition and Sale of an Important Collection of American Antique Furniture

Is a Continuing Source of Interest

ALTHOUGH many important pieces have been sold, there remains interest of a very uncommon order in a collection of such quality and magnitude. Distinguished examples of the cabinet-work of the great Salem architect, Samuel McIntire, continue on view, and if should be urged that the opportunity of seeing so large a group of furniture established as his, is without precedent and unlikely soon to recur.

The various labelled examples, and those of historic interest are likewise of very exceptional character, and the extraordinary charm and correctness of the setting especially created for them in the American House affords new insight into the gracious ways of living of the epoch that produced them.

A Set of Six Mahogany Dining Chairs

That Belonged Originally to

GENERAL ARTEMAS WARD

The chair illustrated is one of a set of six made in Massachusetts about 1755 and originally the property of General Artemas Ward, Commander of the Continental Army at the beginning of the Revolution before Washington took over the command. The chairs which came to us from a direct descendant, have never been out of the family, and a tradition has descended with them to the effect that the two covered in leather were the ones used by General Washington and General Ward when in conference in Ward's house in Shrewsbury, and that they were so covered to distinguish them from the rest. An affidavit attests their history and ownership. The chairs are of mahogany in a bow-top, lightly carved early Chippendale design, with back seat rails of maple.

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INTERIOR DECORATION AND ANTIQUES

Furniture Designed by Frank Brangwyn, R. A.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
London

AMONG the most interesting features of an exhibition of furniture designed by Frank Brangwyn, R. A., and executed by E. Pollard, were the settings also designed by the same artist.

Tradition is today being broken constantly by modern decorators, and it is this which helps to give a sense of freedom and individuality to the best twentieth century rooms. Not only the actual furniture, but the lighting and accessories also, are untrammeled by the limitations of inherited furnishing formulas.

Floors and walls also are regarded as affording scope for decorative experiment on hitherto untried lines. Interesting examples of the breaking up of both walls and floors were shown in a number of the rooms at the above-mentioned exhibition. A large room looks extremely well with a parquet floor and a rug or two, but if, for the sake of warmth, it is desired to have an all-over carpet this expanse is apt to present a desert-like monotony that is rather depressing.

Such a room decorated by Mr. Brangwyn was covered with black felt edged with a border of beige. On this, laid so that the corners met in the center of the room, were a couple of small, square, Donegal, hand-tuft carpets, in beige and soft pastel shades.

It was surprising how much this added to the interest of the room, affording contrasting backgrounds for different groups of furniture. In a bedroom a somewhat similar effect was carried out with beige and blue-green felt and rugs.

On wall spaces this unconventional treatment was expressed in a room used for the display of several small dining-room pieces. The walls were painted stone color and divided into square panels by a little molded capping, with the exception of a triangular space in the corner of each wall running from dado height to the ceiling. This was stenciled by the artist in an all-over design in pastel colors, as pictured here.

In the more formal lounge carpeted partly with black felt, the walls were silvered and penciled out in squares. Narrowing panels of black mirror were introduced at either end of the room, and formed a pleasing background for various interesting pieces of furniture.

The small dining-room pieces shown were particularly practical. They included a charming little sideboard, somewhat resembling in proportions an old livery cupboard. It has a commodious upper cupboard in which breakfast china may be kept ready for use.

Another notion for lessening labor is to be seen in a dining table. Instead of being supported on the orthodox four legs and leaving a good deal of unused space underneath, the base was formed of a box table with shelves for china similar to the one described above. Here plates may be stacked at the end of a course, thus saving the trouble of getting up and placing them on a side table. The table is of oak with a square marquetry of dark bog-oak on the under part, so that it formed a most pleasing and unusual piece of furniture. A side cupboard similarly decorated was made to accompany it.

By Permission of Messrs. E. Pollard & Co., London

This interior is especially interesting because the furniture follows the general outlines of period styles, while using many details of construction which add greatly to its suitability for present-day needs.

At the same time, the simplicity of construction permits low-cost manufacture. The arrangement of china-closet shelves and compartments for dishes beneath the top of the dining table are noticeable

The Queen's Taste in Collecting

By "COLLECTOR"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
London

I WAS interested to hear that the Queen has recently acquired some of those little silver Georgian caddy spoons in the form of miniature jockey caps which are the especial quest of American visitors to England. Several of this variety were purchased not long ago, I understand, by an American woman in London, for presentation to her home museum. They could be acquired before the war for less than $2 apiece but now cost anything up to $50.

Antiques of almost every kind appear to interest the Queen. Her taste is extremely broad and includes old English china, miniature pieces of silver and furniture, small, early Bristol-glass scent bottles, Oriental lacquer and little inlaid boxes of Tonbridge and other woodenware. Her sound knowledge of the distinction between the old genuine and the modern imitation in all these branches is such that many a professional expert might envy.

She recently purchased in a West End curiosity shop, kept by a woman of rank, a six-foot panorama of old Edinburgh in early Georgian times. It was painted in glowing colors on linen, and rolled up into its leather case. This again went into a Lilliputian carved box, ingeniously constructed by a French prisoner of war in England in Napoleon's time and said to have been made from the bones retrieved from his meals. An artistically painted little straw box also purchased carries another appealing tale of its origin.

It should be mentioned that many of the treasures thus collected are not retained permanently by the Queen. They are dispatched, often months later as Christmas, birthday or other presents, to the Royal Collector's host of relatives and friends.

I believe that the Queen, by the way, never pays cash. The purchase is as a rule sent direct to Buckingham Palace and the account is settled by Sir Edward Wallington, the Queen's Treasurer.

The Prince of Wales likewise may be said to collect in a modest way. He is, for example, the owner of an extremely rare set of early eighteenth century round silver saltcellars known to collectors as "trencher-salts," of which any museum would be proud.

He further possesses half a dozen little tumbler cups made in the reigns of King Charles II, Queen Anne, and King George I. These curious cups, which resemble the caps of modern vacuum flasks, once used to grace the festive boards of English universities. They are said to owe their name to their habit of tumbling over at the slightest touch. They were usually made in "nests" or sets, so that when not in use, they could be stowed one inside the other—hence the name "nest."

The Tiled Rooms of Holland

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

AT ROTTERDAM there is a large tile picture representing the "dangers of the reformed faith," as the painter conceived them. This is a work of the late sixteenth century and marks the transit of majolica manufacture from Antwerp to Delft, from which all majolica tiles made in Holland came.

Tin-glazed faience, or majolica, was introduced from Italy to Holland in the sixteenth century. It found awaiting it a tradition of several types of tile pavements. One of these was made of red clay and had decorations stamped or scratched through a layer of white slip coated with a transparent lead glaze. Another type was mosaic pavement, also of clay, many examples of which have been found in the houses of Utrecht, dating from the fourteenth century. A third sort of floor was made from a very early slip-ware tile, decorated under its glaze (instead of on it, as is the case with majolica). A liquid clay was applied

Dutch tiles of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries carried designs in great variety, usually blue. These are about 5 inches square

in patterns by means of a funnel, in the same way that elaborate frostings are put on cakes today.

Under Italian influence these techniques disappeared; yellowish clay was used for the body, tin, of course, for the glaze. Simultaneously, appeared the colors of the majolica palette and the high-temperature kiln. Until 1640 the Delft factories made household wares and mural tiles collaterally. After this, the two products became separate industries, though floor tiles were never made at Delft.

In the seventeenth century Dutch tiled rooms acquired a fame which history has preserved to them. Chimney fronts and entire walls were covered with these ceramic plaques, painted with flowers, fruits, sea monsters, men of war and Biblical scenes, by the great artists of the time. Among them were Peter de Hoogh, Tenier, Brouwer, and other masters, today little known. Chinoiserie, after Delft, was also a favorite decoration.

The most famous collection of Delft picture tiles is that of Elco M. Vis, in the Delft Museum. In 1925, water colors representing certain of these tiles were shown in Cooper Union, New York City. Representing the sixteenth century is a panel of 20 tiles, two of which are

Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art

The majolica tile was preceded by such as these, which were done in relief, sometimes by means of stamping, at other times by molding, again by the application of liquid clay in patterns, much as cakes are now adorned by means of pastry tubes. Despite their raised ornament they were often used for pavements. This one is about 14 inches square

panel showing cloaked Roman foot soldiers. The panel is composed of nine tiles arranged in rows of three. The design on each tile is complete and differs from every other design. Cobalt-blue, gold-yellow, and green characterize it.

From the seventeenth century comes the panel which Mr. Vis considers the finest in his collection. It is a stormy sea sustaining a ship among the waves, and is composed of 63 tiles which build it to a height of 40¼ inches. It was painted by Cornelis Boumeester, a well-known tile painter of Rotterdam, before 1710.

Israel fleeing from Egypt, composed of 144 tiles, is another extremely interesting example of tile painting at this period. The drama of people deserting their homes, packing their provisions, and assembling their camels is vividly set forth upon the five-foot surface.

A particularly arresting eighteenth-century picture depicts a flour mill. In the center is a circular platform with a horse revolving a mill which is inclosed by a cone of beams running to the ceiling. It bears the motto: "Flour is made from buckwheat, soup from barley. The Giver provides abundance to support the body."

From the house in Barndesteeg, Amsterdam, where groups of Mayflower pilgrims stayed before embarking at Leyden, has been taken a panel of 20 tiles, two of which are in the White House. Each of these score of tiles, 5¼ inches square, represents a single figure, a soldier, a musician, a peasant, within an invected roundel.

Even in conservative Europe, homes have of necessity been subject to many changes leading at times to their demolition. In the course of this process Dutch tiles, like their foreign relatives, have been brought into museums and private collections.

A tile picture of particular historical interest is one illustrating a tile factory in Boisward, Friesland. It is supposed to have been painted in 1737, and is now in the Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam. In the center stands the kiln with the stoker and the fuel bringers grouped around it. Horses are working mills to grind the pigments and the glaze. Throwers are at work at their wheels in one room and painters are ornamenting tiles in another. Tiles lie in molds and on drying racks. The scene is done with great fidelity and is a valuable contribution to our knowledge of eighteenth century methods of manufacture.

The method of producing a tile was to shape it, then bake it, then glaze it at a moderate or high temperature. The painting was then applied on the glaze, with pigments made of metallic oxides ground into powder and made up with water. After painting, in the technique employed in Delft and Faienza—taught by Urbino—the tile was covered with a second glaze to heighten the sheen and then fired a second time, usually at a moderately high temperature.

High temperature, known as the grand feu (4717° Fahrenheit), limited the color range to cobalt-blue, yellow, brown, chrome-green, manganese-purple and brick-red. Intermediate tones would not resist such extreme heat. To overcome this limitation, "muffle firing," at lower temperature (about 1300° Fahrenheit) sometimes was resorted to, to preserve decorations done in subtle tones and particularly gold. This method, however, far from enhancing the beauty of this type of work, detracted from it.

Blue ornament on the white enamel was much used in Delft tiles, particularly in the seventeenth century. In the eighteenth century purple ornament came into favor. Although these have a great deal of charm, they are not as stirring as the polychrome paintings.

More and more, tapestries began to supplant tiles and a period ensued when these were remembered only as historical ornaments of the past. Then occurred an interesting revival on a small scale. This is still active and has found a congenial expression in association with modernistic furniture, particularly that of metal.

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I want old Ships, Lithographs by Currier, Currier & Ives and others, also large and small pictures of early locomotives. Views in any large United States Cities. Trout Fishing, Buffalo Hunting, Bird Shooting, Indian Fights, Whaling, Railroad Trains, Old Hotels and buildings, and Advertising Placards. No photographs, pictures from books or postcards wanted. Write what you have. A. Stainforth, 39 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

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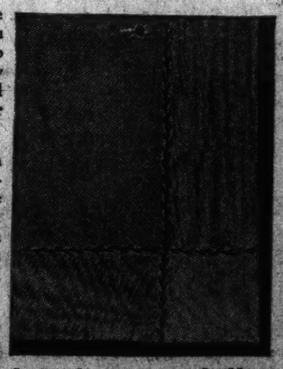

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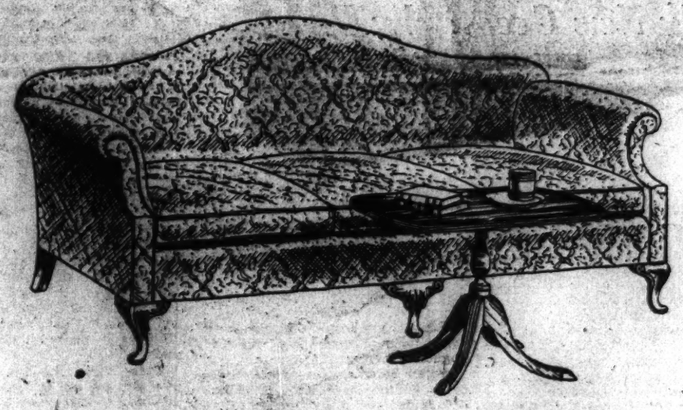
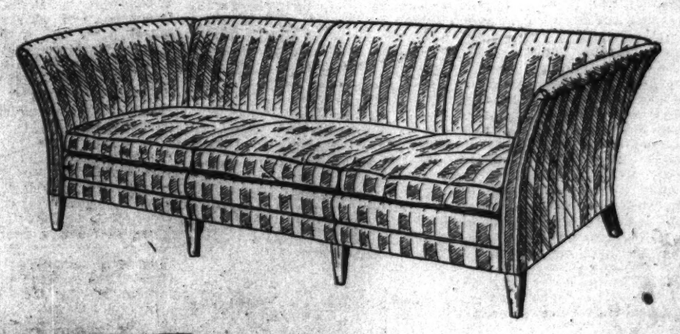


A Queen Anne sofa of delicate design and sturdy construction. Filled with fine springy hair and covered in a wide assortment of smart damasks, tapestries and other fabrics.

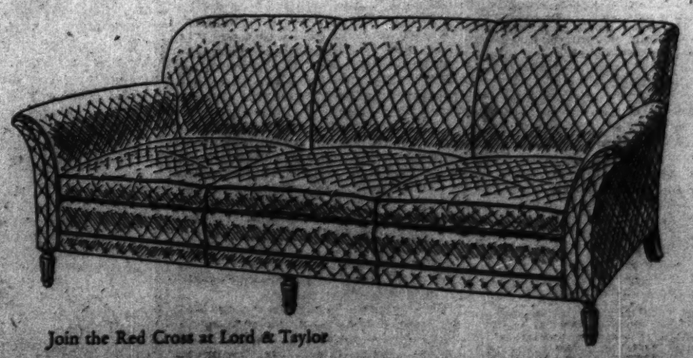
All mahogany coffee table, 15.

A Tuxedo sofa of graceful design, covered in an excellent selection of plain and patterned damasks and tapestries. Hair filled throughout with reversible down cushions.



The English club sofa is rather masculine in its design but most comfortable. Reversible down cushions and hair filling are responsible for that. Damask and tapestry coverings.

A very lovely sofa of Sheraton design, covered in the damask illustrated or any you may select from a complete assortment of damasks and tapestries. Hair filled. Down cushions.



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EDUCATIONAL

Planning for Bedtime Happiness

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TO HAVE the children's bedtime begin at least half an hour before they start for bed has been found to be a wise plan. For then the proceeding of going to bed will follow so naturally and happily that it will be a pleasant time for all concerned. It is extremely important that happy conditions prevail all through the bedtime hour. What happens then will affect not only the way in which the child falls asleep, but also his dreams, his awakening the next morning, and many of his future habits.

The last half-hour before bedtime may well be devoted to pastimes which help a child to quiet down after an active day. This period, therefore, makes the necessary adjustment between the busy-ness of the day and the coming of sleep. A child brought suddenly from active, exciting play out of doors to preparations for going to bed finds the change too abrupt, and his protests and "naughtiness" are perhaps, only his way of trying to adjust himself to a sudden, bewildering change. Even if the child has been playing indoors, the games may have been too exciting, the company too lively, or events too stimulating for him to submit calmly to the bedtime preparations.

But when time is allowed for a happy adjustment period, quieter games may be played, perhaps sitting at a table. Or the child may be taken for a short, leisurely walk around the garden, or pictures in which he will be interested may be brought out. In the wintertime one mother lights a fire in the fireplace just before it is time for the little girl to get ready for bed. The child always feels most important because this is her own bedtime fire, and she lies down on the rug in front of it to watch the dancing flames form glowing pictures. Another mother established a pleasant custom by drawing chairs for herself and her little boy in front of a window ready for a before-bedtime game. Sometimes the game was, "How many things can you see from this window?" Other times it was, "What do you hear?" Both of these games required quiet attention. Sometimes one chose the first thing to be seen or heard from the window and the other had to make up a short story about it. When the clock struck a certain hour the chairs were put away and a happy boy proceeded cheerfully toward bedtime and a good-night story.

Overcoming Bedtime Delay

Going-to-bed time is often a trying time for a mother. Children delay as much as possible in undressing, reluctant to yield themselves to sleep, or they think of one thing after another, even to unusual and untimely insistence on points of order and etiquette, which retards the process. Quite often this hour is especially hard for a mother because it is supper time and household duties are pressing, or she may feel the need of her own quiet and rest. Of all times, the bedtime hour is the worst for showing irritation toward a child or even for a display of that somewhat problematical emotion called righteous indignation. One irritation begs another, and leads to a most unhappy state between mother and child. The little one is tense when he, or she, should be relaxed, he is miserable when he should be placidly happy, and it is small wonder if the result is that he reluctantly falls into a troubled sleep that ends in a fretful awakening.

Correct the child when necessary through the day, but plan at evening to be a serene, forgiving mother, who conveniently forgets former misdeeds. Go a step further and administer praise judiciously, remembering the pleasant things the little one has done through the day, the efforts at self-control, the struggle to be unselfish, the smile that gleamed bravely through the tears. Bedtime is one of the best times for telling a little boy or girl how much he or she helped mother that day, or how pleased and proud mother and daddy feel over some new childish accomplishment.

Even the gentlest of mothers, however, should not allow too much delay in undressing. While it should not be turned into a race, it should be understood and firmly adhered to, that only a certain length of time need be given to this process. The child can be taught to appreciate the fact that other people and other duties have a claim on mother, and that while she wants to make the bedtime hour the happiest hour of the day, the child must realize his responsibility to do his part. Let it follow that if getting ready for bed takes too long there will not be time for a talk or a story. Or better yet, put it constructively and urge the pleasure that results from having all preparations out of the way in plenty of time for a last happy game or another chapter read out loud.

Just Before the Light Goes Out

After the quiet preliminary half-hour and the pleasant bustle of preparing for bed, comes the few minutes before putting out the light. What shall be done next to make these last moments of the day so vital, so soothing and yet so inspirational that their influence shall be of great value? How can a mother best present thoughts and ideas that will help to bring about wholesome, happy sleep and a joyous awakening?

Every mother will find the way best for her own children. Perhaps she will have to experiment a little at first, or she may decide that it is best to use a variety of ways to secure the results for which she is working. The main thing is to remember that she is working not only for one pleasant bedtime hour, or even for a week of such hours, but for a total result that will have an important influence on her child's future. Every bedtime hour is a link in a golden chain, a brick in a beautiful building, and when a mother forges the link or places the brick she must try to vision the completed whole. She is not merely putting one wriggling, chattering, lively little boy to bed happily, she is helping to make a strong, cheerful, courageous man—for isn't a man the result of many hours of being a boy?

One mother after reading a short story to her children, began the game of "What picture are you going to take to sleep with you?" The mother started the game by telling about her picture. Perhaps one night she would begin, "I see a little brown brook running over some round white stones. Some big green trees hang over the brook, and five brown and white cows are lying in the grass of a field close by. A little boy is fishing in the brook." Each of the children then made up their own picture. It might be of a harbor full of boats, some sheep on a hillside, boys and girls playing "Farmer in the Dell" in a field full of buttercups, or one of many other scenes. Naturally everyone was smiling when mother finally put out the light.

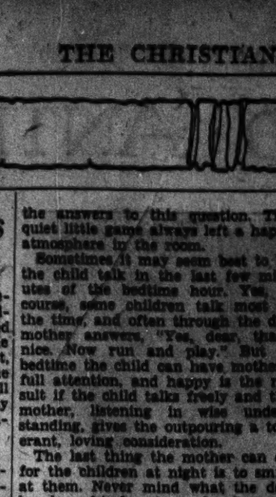
The Final Bit

Another mother would ask at bedtime, "What was the happiest thing you saw or heard today?" An interesting conversation always followed the answers to this question. This quiet little game always left a happy atmosphere in the room.

Sometimes it may seem best to let the child talk in the last few minutes of the bedtime hour. Yes, of course, some children talk most of the time, and often through the day mother answers, "Yes, dear, that's nice. Now run and play." But at bedtime the child can have mother's full attention, and happy is the result if the child talks freely and the mother, listening in wise understanding, gives the outpouring a tolerant, loving consideration.

The last thing the mother can do for the children at night is to smile at them. Never mind what the day has brought, forget any hard or sad times, overlook the imperfections of childhood, and put your whole mind and heart into a good-night smile. Today the children have torn their clothes and spilled things, and not always got along very peaceably with the neighbors, but smile at them tonight. Tomorrow may bring a variety of things to be overcome, the children will doubtless present brand new problems, but that has nothing to do with this bedtime hour. Let them go to sleep happily, after their quiet moments before bedtime, and the pleasant preparations for the night, and leave with them the memory of your smile that assures them of your unfailing love and care. One little girl looked up at her mother, who stood smiling above her, and said sleepily, "Mumsie, I think God must love you a lot because you're such a good mother." Planning for bedtime happiness makes happy memories for both mother and children.

L. L. R.



Schoolgirls in London.

Kindergartner Visits Europe

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Topeka, Kan.

MANY little folks, as well as grown-up girls and boys in Topeka will never forget Mrs. June R. Chapman, who for 20 years has been teaching games and rhymes and telling stories in Topeka kindergartens. A few years ago she gave up teaching to enter into the broader field work of the National Kindergarten Association, but she is always thinking of little boys and girls and trying to do something to please them.

Schoolboys in Italy.

This summer when she went to Europe, her chief interest in her tours was the children of other countries. She visited dell stores in each of the 18 countries where she stopped and selected a doll that represented to her the costume and character of the inhabitants of that country. In Europe they called her the "Doll Lady." On board the Belgenland on which she returned were many children with whom Mrs. Chapman became acquainted and in whose honor she gave a party, entertaining with a description of her dolls. The children were so delighted with the dolls and she was so big-hearted that she parted with a few of the most cherished.

While in Europe Mrs. Chapman made it her business to visit kindergartens and primary classes wherever possible. In Italy she took many interesting photographs of children in their outdoor classrooms. She found little girls caring for babies and learning to be real mothers, little boys tending to vineyards, keeping bees, and milking and caring for cows and sheep. She was much impressed with the amount of time they spent in recreation out-of-doors and the fact that school was held for the most part in the open air. There were 1600 children in one particular school.

Books on Backs

In Munich she found the Froebel system being used entirely. The little German boys and girls march to school with their school bags fastened to their backs or shoulders, leaving their arms and hands free to swing as they walk and run along the sidewalks. In Oberammergau, Mrs. Chapman was again impressed with the sturdiness of the children. A little boy with long yellow curls met her at the bus, picked up her heavy bag, threw it over his shoulder, and led her at least a mile to the home where she was to stay. She afterward learned that the child was in the business of carrying tourists' grips—in other words, he was one of the "Red Caps" of Oberammergau.

Mrs. Chapman spent some time in France, Switzerland and Holland, but it was in England that she had the best opportunity to study the educational methods and to visit classes for small children. It was first necessary for her to go to the County Council in London, where she was given a card admitting her to various schools. She visited an infant school, in which were children from two years of age up to the fifth grade. There was perfect order manifest. When she entered one of the classrooms the children, without a word from their teacher, all stood and said, "How do you do, Madam?" There were little iron beds on which the children took naps during the day. They were also given lunches at the school. In one class even five-year-olds were taught to make their own hats.

Schoolboy in France.

The infant school is purely a British product, having no parallel in any other part of the world. In no other land does compulsory education begin as early as five years of age. In no other land is primary education proper preceded by a course in a self-contained school, coordinate with the primary school, with an internal organization of its own and a head mistress equal in salary and status with her colleagues in the senior schools.

In other countries schooling does not begin before six years of age, and the few children who come earlier than that are taken in, as it were, on sufferance, and are relegated to a subordinate section called the "kindergarten" or the "preparatory class." Mrs. Chapman found that the infant class in England was an unquestionable boon. A salient trait of the infant school is its readiness to adopt those new educational ideas which recent research has shown to be an improvement upon the old. It is in the infant school that educational changes have been most marked. It is here that the school of today stands out in the greatest contrast with the school of 30 years ago, exchanging passivity for activity, listening for doing, discipline imposed from without for discipline directed from within, distasteful tasks for joyous undertakings, simultaneous work for individual study, and the closed classroom for open air and sunshine. Altogether there has been a change from an atmosphere of restriction and toil to an atmosphere of reasonable freedom, cheerful work and childish happiness.

Moral Fiber

Whatever may be the full significance of the new discipline of freedom in the elementary school, its aim at least is commendable, for it aims at turning out citizens of a better moral fiber than were produced by the discipline of suppression. Its advocates, holding that coercion merely drives mischief out of sight without really destroying it, refuse to use fear as the main incentive to right conduct. They try to develop in their pupils a sense of responsibility and a habit of self-control which will serve those pupils in good stead when they leave the shelter of the school and go forth to battle with the world.

In a recent report of the London County Council, Dr. P. B. Ballard, one of the council's inspectors of schools, said: "Two concomitants of the new discipline are particularly pleasant to record. One is the steadily decreasing amount of corporal punishment, and the other is the steadily increasing loyalty which is to be observed in the attitude of the children and the parents toward the school. As one who has known London elementary schools intimately for over 40 years, I wish to record my opinion that in spite of vicissitudes in the merits of individual schools, the schools as a whole have moved steadily toward sweetness and light. They were shedding their worst faults; they are acquiring new virtues. They have enough tradition to steady them, without having enough to cumber them. They show, in fine, all the potency and promise that mark the healthy growth of a great institution."

Mrs. Chapman feels that the American schools have much to learn from the English schools. Upon her return to America she gave a report of her investigations at the headquarters of the National Kindergarten Association in New York. Mrs. Chapman is herself Kansas Field Secretary for this association, traveling and giving talks throughout the State. Through her instigation the Kansas Legislature has passed a bill providing that if 25 people petition a board of education for a kindergarten anywhere in the State, it may be established. There are at present 339 kindergartens in Kansas.

College Rating Figured by Intelligence Testing

The American Council on Education issues an intelligence test that is given annually to the freshmen entering some 300 colleges and universities. The results are forwarded to headquarters at Washington. Soon, each participating college receives data which gives the comparative standing of each college as regards average intelligence. This is at once a good gauge of the quality of the student body in a given college and an index of the standards maintained by that college. This is but one benefit out of many conferred by "mergers" of colleges. The intelligence rating of each student has predictive value. It has been found by some investigators that intelligence scores show closer agreements with college grades than do all four years of high school work. No doubt these tests are not perfect—in fact, they are superior to guessing, not by 100 per cent but by 40 to 60 per cent (depending on the college). It is the custom to give the rating of each college, when the total returns from all colleges are in, in percentile form. In a percentile distribution, the worst college (or student) gets a percentile near zero: the best percentile approaches 100. In such an order of merit, the average college gets a percentile rating of 50. For example, at Wells College, one of the oldest colleges for women existing in the United States, freshmen groups for the last four years are above the average by 35 percentile points. The averages for each of the four years are as follows:

Year	P.C. Stand'g
1927	65
1928	65
1929	67
1930	66

Since the huge group of students which serves as the standard for this estimation contains both men and women, and represents large men's colleges and co-educational colleges, the high standard that can be maintained in a woman's college is at once apparent. It is to be expected that such facts should put an end to the unjust and surprisingly persistent discrimination that is shown in favor of large institutions, especially those that are co-educational and those that are reserved for men. In this sense, this merger might be regarded as an instrument of justice.

What Country Day Schools Offer

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ONE outstanding development in American education during the last decade has been the country-day-school movement. It is reasonably safe to predict that within a short time, every city of 25,000 or more will have at least one.

The country day school is one phase of private school education. The reasons for the amazing development of the day schools throughout the nation are not hard to find. First of all, the school combines essential elements that probably no other school régime can. Any school is primarily for the pupils, and the day school gives boys and girls the Big Three: academic training, wholesome outdoor training, plus the undeniable advantages of living at home.

Whatever a national educational system can do to further home ideals will be of direct benefit. Thus the pupils of both our public schools and day school can participate in a natural family atmosphere while gaining the mastery of the formal tools of education.

In the country day schools, classes rarely get above 20, and 12 to 15 would be somewhere near the average. It isn't necessary to stress the point that a small class has a much better chance to develop the individuality and personality of its members than a large class. The country day school, with its long hours and its leisurely atmosphere is where scholarship becomes an individual thing, and each pupil is constantly encouraged in the development of his personality. The country day school pupils are not handled in mass formations, like platoons of a battalion.

The quality of teaching in a private school is usually of a high order, and the reason is very logical. The private schools can usually afford to pay good salaries. The quality of a teacher's work is a difficult matter to describe, but in my experience, I have found that the pupils of the better teachers are more alert, more interested in this experience we call life; they are eager for new problems, and like to work individually, reasoning things out for themselves. The better the teacher, the farther away we get from the old ("re-citation" process, where a pupil learns something from a book and "re-cites" it back to the teacher. The better teaching of country day schools is a substantial reason for their growth.

Furthermore, these schools are not expensive. They have a graduated scale, starting possibly at $100 for the kindergarten, and $900 for the secondary grades. Thus, the important middle class can afford to send their children to a day school when a boarding school would be out of the question.

Last of all, comes the matter of physical training. With its longer school day, there is usually from an hour and a half to two hours a day of organized, carefully directed outdoor activity. As a director of physical education, I conceive it my duty to interest every boy and girl in outdoor recreation. I am not half as much interested in a winning team as I am in getting every pupil in school to take an interest in some healthful outdoor recreation.

And in this respect the day school is far ahead of both public schools and boarding schools which are more or less caught in the vicious meshes of athletics for publicity.

In the day school, we try to teach a sport like tennis, handball, squash, or volley ball which can be used for years during middle life. We do not have that pressure to turn out winning teams. All sports are equal in value, and all the recreational work is backed by the worthy ideal of fitting the student for a better career in this modern world.

My New Geography Room

By A HEADMASTER

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

London

MY EDUCATION authority is erecting a new school to replace the building in which my school has carried on for 40 years. I am looking forward to one special room in it—the geography room. Geography is a favorite subject of mine—but, alas, I have always had to teach it, or see it taught, in ordinary classrooms. Geography in my new school will be a liberal education in itself, chiefly because I shall see that it has a suitable home.

The room will be somewhat larger than an ordinary classroom. This will allow scope for the pupils to move about and will afford accommodation for a quantity of furniture and special geographical apparatus. Since it will be devoted solely to geography, each class using it in turn, there will be nothing but geographical utilities in it.

An Epidiascope

The main windows of the room must face south. This is because in the Northern Hemisphere the sun's movements, day by day, can only be studied in a south room. And the sun's movements form one of the basic studies in an intelligent geography course—for upon these observations depends a proper understanding of day and night, the seasons, and all the geographical phenomena that result therefrom.

All the windows will have close-fitting dark blinds to enable the lantern to be used in the daytime. As for a lantern, the kinema would be a useful piece of apparatus, but films for geography are scarce, so I do not expect my authority to run to that expense. What I do hope to have, however, is an epidiascope. This remarkable apparatus throws on the screen images, in color, not only of pictures and maps, but also of objects. Geographical specimens may be effectively shown with this machine.

The front wall facing the class must be almost entirely blackboard, for plenty of illustrations will be needed. There must be a suspended support for maps similar to a clothes drier in the home—capable of being raised and lowered by means of a pulley. Several large globes will be needed, one plain, one with land outline, and one with physical and political features. V. C. Spary, in his recent book on the subject, from which I have obtained several ideas, recommends an equipment for suspending these globes in front of the class at any height required, which is a better plan than keeping them on their stands. Suspended, they provide a useful means, in conjunction with the lantern, of demonstrating day and night, the incidence of the sun's rays, the seasons, and other world and astronomical facts. They have the advantage of showing the earth more nearly as it actually is, suspended, not rigidly supported.

Needless to say the points of the compass should be permanently marked on the floor, but not where they are always visible: for at a certain stage in each pupil's career they should be discovered by reasoning.

Special Furniture

The furniture should consist of chairs and flat-topped tables—one for each pupil. The flat tops are to allow for maps being spread out, and should be large enough for that purpose. A map cupboard is essential if the various maps are to be kept neatly rolled, free from dust and damage and easily accessible. Glass cases for showing collections of articles will be needed; the various specimens of rocks, products, fossils and so on can be exhibited as they are required. Maps of all kinds, of course, must be stocked; and they will show physical features, productions, contours, isotherms, isobars, and political features. Similarly atlases and reference books must be varied and full.

For the practical work certain apparatus will be needed. A chain and measuring tape, compass, theodolite and plane table will be required; as also will a maximum and minimum thermometer and a barometer. Then there must be an abundance of pictures illustrative of natural features, buildings and men's occupations in all parts of the world. A stock of picture postcards will, it is hoped, be gradually built up, and these will demand cabinets or albums for filing. Finally there must be a library with an authoritative world atlas and gazeteer, works of reference, the more expensive geographical works, and official documents and statistics. Thus equipped I hope, in our new building, to make geography not only an educational but a highly fascinating study.

'Children's Valley' in Jerusalem

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Jerusalem

FIVE hundred children shouting together make delightful music at "The Children's Valley," officially known as the Guggenheimer Playground on Mount Zion. Objecting to the word, "playground," on the score that they work there as well as play, the small visitors have called the place by their own more picturesque name. The playground is one of several endowed by Mrs. Bertha Guggenheimer of Virginia, where children are taught to play.

In Palestine there is no background of play. Western children are brought up with the idea from the nursery, later they are introduced to a playground and then to a playing field. But neither Jews nor Arabs in Palestine know any of these things, and the sight of a group of noisy, happy children going into ecstasies over a game of Hunt the Slipper is a heartening novelty. There were wild shrieks when one small boy did not notice that the slipper, a rag, was behind him, and did not realize that he must chase the fellow who threw it there.

Two boys climbed up the water pipe to the cistern and handed down tins of water to the thirsty youngsters below. "They are learning the art of the queue," said the supervisor in control of this and the other playgrounds. She had just been talking in French to the director of the Alliance School she talked to a visitor in English; a few moments later she was heard discussing a point in Arabic with one of the Arab "group leaders," while generally she speaks Hebrew to the children.

"The children are divided into groups and each group is under a special leader drawn from the children themselves," she explained. "They also have their own council and conduct their own affairs. You must come and see the marvelous Talkie which the children have arranged."

At 6 o'clock all was ready for the Talkie, which consisted of a magic lantern with a gramophone playing in the background.

The garden is a delightful piece of work, so tiny that it should almost be seen through a microscope. Nevertheless, the children are inordinately proud of it. One bright-eyed Sephardi girl explained how the earth for the garden was brought on a donkey's back and how the boys had made a wooden gate to keep the garden free from trespassers. Next to the garden is the Pets' Corner. But this is only in embryo. There are no pets there yet.

Ask one child a question and 30 will gather round, all anxious to explain exactly how things happen and exactly how things work. From the garden the visitor was escorted by at least 20 youngsters, all talking together, to the room upstairs where there was a beautiful model of a ramble which they had made. Here were tents, rather like a Bedouin encampment, in the middle a flag was planted and on the earth was sand.

There is a library here for children who want to read and the librarian is a proud young man who gives the impression that he has read all the books in the bookcase.

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THE HOME FORUM

In the Redwood Realm

ONE journeying along the great Redwood Highway of northern California might well paraphrase the poet's sentiment:

Breathes there the man with soul so dead
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land!

Not that the average traveler thinks of himself as a citizen of these parts. Far from it; indeed, it is from a different standpoint entirely that he might utilize the first two lines of the poem, attaching thereto a third, something after this fashion:

Breathes there the man with soul so dead
Who never to himself hath said,
These trees foreshow eternity!

Monarchs of the forest they surely are. Their quiet dignity, their incomparable stability, the power that seems inherent in them, all these declare in silent majesty that they are regal scions of a kingly race.

Others have attempted, with greater or less success, to paint in words a picture of these mighty forest denizens, and without doubt many will endeavor to do so in the future. It may seem presumptuous, therefore, to add anything to what has been, and will be, said. Notwithstanding, the impulse becomes almost irresistible to let thought wander at will in this redwood realm, and see whither such wandering will lead.

It is indeed "wandering" that is necessary. One may drive over the highway in car or bus, one may gaze in semi-rapture at the trunks that seem almost to fly past, one may say times without number, "Magnificent!" but to sense the inspiration of this temple of nature, one must, be it only for a few moments, meander through its groves.

What is the force that exercises so potent an influence, as one thus permits himself—as I am permitting myself at this moment to do in retrospection—to stroll among these trees? Is it their size and age? Perhaps in part. Is it their straightness—indicative of unbending integrity and unswervable determination of purpose? Perhaps in part, too. But there is something also beyond. Mayhap I touched upon this something when I spoke of nature's temple. There is a solemnity, a sanctity, among these trees that forces recognition. A temple indeed, in the fashioning of which the hands of men have had no part.

Yet a monarch must have his sphere of usefulness, or he may find himself without a kingdom over which to rule. Hence it is proper that, within reasonable limits, these great storehouses of timber should yield of their increase for humanity's welfare and benefit. It is with genuine gratitude, however, that we learn that many of these trees are to be saved for all time. Thus forthcoming generations may rejoice, as we today are rejoicing, in the inspiration they so lavishly furnish.

The world has progressed since the days when the giants of the animal kingdom tramped the land, and—whether geologists tell us any of them lived in these parts or not—one cannot escape the thought that this would have been a fitting roaming place for them. Here one seems transported into another land and age. One seems, too, to be in an environment where all that is petty has been wiped from consciousness, and where things grand and noble have their rightful homing place.

Well is the redwood tree named "gigantea" and "sempervirens." There are two varieties, and it matters not greatly whether one be wandering among vast tracts of the former or of the latter. Either name is applicable—perhaps every tree is entitled to both designations. At any rate, whether botanically correct or not, every tree in these mighty groves is a giant, and every one gives evidence of "sempervirenity," if one may coin the word for the occasion.

Regarding the "giant" feature, none will cavil. The physical facts suffice. Two hundred, three hundred, feet of towering strength and indomitable achievement is sufficient proof. If more is wanted, every once in a while we see or learn of some particular tree that rises to an even greater height over its fellows, as Saul of old towered above his subjects. But in such a case figures cut no part. What are a few added feet as such? All must be seen as relative. And in this instance, as one stands and gazes aloft, "giant" is a word that involuntarily escapes the lips.

"Sempervirens" carries another idea. It is one that in a sense sums up the whole impression of these groves. There is a hymn, the refrain of which includes the words, "Eternity, eternity," and these trees seem to be the embodiment of this refrain. "Sempervirens" is a well chosen word, "living forever," living in the now eternally. And that the faith of those who thus named these trees has not been misplaced is seen in the success that has been attained in making of these groves a sanctuary for the enjoyment of countless generations to come.

Even the fire has less effect upon redwood trees than upon ordinary timber. Many there are that show evidence of having been literally through the flames. Some have been burnt almost hollow. But their summits still proudly blossom forth in unchanging green, and the sun glistens through their lofty branches, as if in recognition of their courageous fight against the elements opposing them.

A sanctuary! A holy place! A refuge, into which one can flee and thereby escape the harassing pursuit of all that would tear down and destroy. Grand word; and we today are realizing, as never before, that men are themselves responsible for much of what they dread.

Another thought. We are wandering in retrospect among these groves, and setting down impressions regarding their citizenry. Puny indeed one seems to be, as one gazes at their immensity. Yet size is not all. Humanity is progressing year by year. The world today is a different world from that which first greeted these forest sentinels. The difference has come about through mankind's intelligent control of those very forces of nature which the trees in a sense typify.

Few things on earth can say with these redwoods: "Two thousand years ago I stood as I stand today, and two thousand years from now I expect to stand in like fashion." And as in silent contemplation we wander—whether in fact or in retrospect—among these redwood trees, it seems as if on every side the forest resounds, "That which we bring to you is far above the petty things of human existence. Listen and heed."

A. S. H.

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The Test

To express
Beauty's transient perfectness,
Giving, as the year goes by,
Her face and form to memory,
The earth, the sky's dissolving scene,
All glamour swiftly vanishing
Down water or along the air,
Seeing the brightness everywhere.

To house wisdom and impart
Her gifts unto another heart,
Rendering things that stars might tell,
In measures deftly metrical,
Sampling heaven, routing time
With a rhyme.

Such tests are but a few of those
The high examiners propose
To one who would a poet be,
To me.

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH.

Technique of Youth

THERE is great subtlety of technique in the proper painting of young girls. That is why Olive Bigelow Pell likes to do this particular kind of painting. "Because of this I think they are the most difficult," she says. "There is not only this technique of drawing, of composition, of color, but there must also be the spirit of youth."

One must study for years before attaining this, or other technique, but it seems to Mrs. Pell to be a worth-while study. Not only because she likes this type, and the child type, but because there is so much room at the top for such artists. There is always room, she feels assured, for the workman who is conscientious and is willing to apply to his work the basic rules of beauty—whether he paints in modernistic or old-school style. She has so studied, from the time she was a child, and continues her work now, whether in Newport, New York, London, Paris or Vienna.

Mrs. Pell's daughter Pyrma is now studying in Vienna, intending to follow in her mother's footsteps, especially in her love of the formal and accepted in art.

When Pyrma applied for admission to the Viennese school she did not expect that her drawings would pass the jury. All the other applicants so far as she could tell were modernists. As it turned out she and one other conservative young artist were the only ones among many applicants who were admitted.

"That," said Mrs. Pell, "is of greater importance than appears on the surface, as Vienna was responsible for the so-called modernists."

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Portrait of a Young Girl. From an Oil Painting by Olive Bigelow Pell

Spring in the City

There's a lad sellin' bird-whistles made out av lead;
There's a Greek boy wid vi'let-clumps big as your head.
There's a promise av buds on the patient ould trees;
There's a whisper av spring in the shmoke-laden breeze.
There's a haze on the housetops, a croon in the air;
There's a hand-organ throbbin' through Madison Square;
And the childer' are dancin' on cobble and flag,
And the Avenoo's thrilled wid the horn from a drag.

There's a wee sparrow chirpin' as glad as a lark,
And daffodils show in the beds av the Park,
And the gerrls have such posies and pinks on their heads
Ye'd be dreamin' their hats were all hyacinth-beds.
There's a rumble av wheels and the roar av a car,
And the patther av hoofs, and a smatther av tar.
And the riveters, high on yon sky-scraper sills,
Are all rappin' and tappin' like woodpeeker bills;
And there's house-windys open and doors slammin' shut,
And there's clatther and dust, and the divil knows what!

But in faith I would give it, the first and the last,
For wan glimpse av the ould springs over and past,
For the call av the cuckoo, the peewit's ould cry,
And the purple av moorlands against the ould sky,
And the lough, and the heather, and the valleys av green,
And the old shleepy hill-town without a traneen.

—ARTHUR STRINGER, in "Out of Erin. (Songs in Exile.)"

One Boy's Lesson

One of my harmless pastimes is searching for Indian arrowheads; and on this particular morning I had gone down an old mountain trail to investigate a reputed ancient Indian camp site, high on a flat-topped hill overlooking a wild gorge. I found the hill top to be an old pasture, so grown to heavy grass that I knew my search for relics would be vain. But my trip was not, for I met little Ben Lance, a mountain boy who had just driven his cows into that wild mountain pasture. He was shy but friendly; a lad only ten years old, yet he had about him an air of sturdy manliness and independence; a shy friendliness that immediately won my heart. I asked him his name, and he told me not only that but also much about his life in the mountains. He came of ancient English stock, though he did not know it; his manner betrayed a long inheritance; he had an aristocracy of manner that only one who is truly democratic of heart can assume. As we sat together on a spry boulder, facing Mount Mitchell, the awful and sublime rose of sunrise began to bloom for us behind the shoulder of that mighty mountain, momentous and huge and black against the eastern sky.

"Ben," I said to my small companion, "you often see the sunrise from this pasture, don't you?"

"I calculate," he said, with his quaint drawl, "that she will be here just the same time I is. I is late sometimes, but the sunrise she ain't never late. I guess that's because God manages that."

I pondered the child's words as we looked together at the flaming waves of heliotrope that were fringing the mountain crest. Every tree on the skyline of those tremendous slopes stood out vividly; dark lay the valleys beneath.

"What do you know about God, Ben?"

He looked at me with clear, intelligent eyes.

"I know He made everything," he said; "and He watches how we behave. I like to be here when the sun comes up," he went on: "it makes me feel how great God is, and then I ain't skeered of nothing."

Childish ramblings, some would call them; yet to me they brought a heartening message. Here was a lonely little lad who felt God in the sunrise; who knew in his own way the meaning of communion. Ben Lance had learned by himself the most interesting thing that all nature has to teach us: that God is close to us, is all-powerful, is loving. He learned it from the sunrise.—From "Peace in the Heart," by ARCHIBALD RUTLEDGE.

Hickory

A silver gleam flashes like a winged dart; and disappears. It is the reflected autumn sun shooting like an arrow fromthe new axhead that is rising and falling to and from the woodman's shoulder. The sharp edge of the axhead follows the rhythm of the swing of the ax handle, a fine-grained and slender shaft of pliable hickory.

Each "whack" ofthe ax bites deep into the split hickory log before the stalwart woodsman. His steady chopping in the gray frost of the woods with his breath a gray mist to match its silvery tints, is the only movement noticeable. Each thumping ax bite vibrates enough to shake from adjacent hickory trees, the loose nuts, long ready to fall out in groups of four, as they have grown in the husks or outer shells for months previous. Their hard shells, a light tan in hue, click against the trees as they fall, subsiding and hiding in the soft mattress made by fallen leaves and forest moss.

A lazy whirling leaf settles its brown pinnate or feather-like outline on the soft woods floor. In a slight breeze other hickory leaves gyrate slowly and descend like winged riders of the air. These are several shades darker than the hickory tree's fruit; a warmer crisper brown with suggested hints of ruddiness or lightly tinted coppers. The fruit, a light sandy tan, is smooth, except for its semi-sharp ridges traversing the globular nut from sharp pole to pole—a ridged earth in miniature.

From the blended and mottled colors of the woods' Persian rug, the hickory trees rise straight and true, pointing to the gray-blue skies allight with warm sunshine. Slow of growth they are, yet firm and solidly dependable; fine-grained and tenacious is this hickory growth. Bearing a luxuriant foliage of feather-shaped leaves in groups of five—shellbark hickory—three leaves triangularly set at the twig's outer end, and two smaller pinnate leaves extending from each side of the other end of the twig, makes for a bushy and finely covered tree.

A leather-coated youngster comes through a copse of flaming sumacs while the ax wielder turns and rests. "I've brought a basket to take the nuts home," he says. His father smiles, "Yes, and it is made of hickory too, out of hickory splits. These old trees provide us with everything we need," and he looks up at the hickory's straightness with somewhat of an awed countenance.

Panoramas

Coming about sunset to the little village of Gullane, I left my bicycle at its inn and climbed to the crest of the gentle grassy hill which lies behind it. From my feet the ground fell away in vast sweeps of short green turf, to where the Firth of Forth lay calm and blue, gently lapping its curving sands with a line of white foam. A great ocean-going steamer was steadily trobbing its way out to sea past the little islets where Alan Breck Stewart took boat for France, and across the water lay the pleasant shores of Fife dotted with white towns, with the green Ochils rising behind them. To my left a little village with a gray kirk-tower and a great stone mansion, set amid green lawns and billowing woods, and beyond again yellow corn and green turnips, and yellow corn, rising field above field to meet the purple Lammermoors. To the west the Firth stretched away for miles, the smoke of a score of little fishing towns rising straight and thin in the still autumn evening, until it narrowed to the very feet of the most beautiful town in the world; at that distance little more than a blur of mist, yet with Arthur's Seat and the Castle rock, nay, the very buildings on the Calton Hill and the chimneys of Keith, standing out sharp and clear against a blood-red sunset:

"In evening's gleam
Its temples and its palaces did seem
Like fairies of enchantment piled to
Heaven."

Behind it rose the Pentlands, and farther still, like clouds on the horizon, the distant hills of the Highland line.

I have rarely seen a view which impressed me so deeply, and this, too, in defiance of the fact that I have not a drop of Scotch blood in my veins. It is curious that out of the hundreds of beautiful, or striking, panoramas one sees so few should remain imprinted on one's memory. I can only recall two. I have never forgotten: one, my first sight of Florence from Fiesole on a fine afternoon in late spring; the other, the look-out from some nameless spur of the Black Forest over sun-washed Suabia; and to these, I think, will now be added my last night's prospect from Gullane hill.—PERCIVAL SOMERS, in "Pages from a Country Diary."

Construction

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

ON POSAIT les fondements d'un nouvel immeuble destiné à des bureaux et devant avoir trente-cinq étages. Une clôture avait été érigée autour du terrain, et les passants curieux s'assemblaient en foule devant les ouvertures ménagées pour l'entrée et la sortie d'énormes camions. On se servait de grues, de perforatrices à vapeur, et même de dynamite. Regardant les ouvriers tout au fond de cette grande excavation, un spectateur se rendit soudain compte qu'il s'était écoulé plusieurs mois depuis le début du travail qui se poursuivait en cet endroit. Qu'avait-on accompli? Il s'agissait d'ériger un bâtiment de trente-cinq étages, et l'on avait travaillé jour et nuit pendant des mois; à quoi aboutissait ce labeur, sinon à un trou gigantesque creusé dans le sol? Pourquoi les ouvriers ne se révoltaient-ils pas contre l'entrepreneur ou l'architecte comme les enfants d'Israël s'étaient révoltés contre Moïse? et pourquoi ne disaient-ils pas: Que n'avez-nous laissé ici les anciens bâtiments à trois étages; ils auraient mieux valu que ce trou! Au contraire, le plus humble manœuvre lui-même comprenait combien la construction du nouvel édifice avait été avancée, parce qu'une fois terminées, l'excavation et la mise en place des fondements représenteraient une proportion considérable du travail. En effet, en moins de temps, semblait-il, qu'il n'en avait fallu pour ces préliminaires, le bâtiment était achevé et rendait service à des milliers de personnes vaquant journellement à leurs affaires.

Le genre humain bâtit constamment. Peut-être démolissons-nous l'ancien édifice, peut-être érigeons-nous le nouveau; en tout cas, nous bâtissons. S'agit-il d'un édifice matériel, d'un commerce, d'une profession ou d'une carrière, d'une église ou d'un caractère, —peu importe. Dès la démolition de ce qui est ancien jusqu'à l'achèvement de ce qui est nouveau, chaque étape constitue une partie de la construction. De même que l'architecte a son modèle dont il tire des copies, ainsi pour bien bâtir mentalement il nous faut un but et un guide. Mary Baker Eddy, la plus grande constructrice de notre époque, a dit en parlant d'elle-même à la page 426 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: Celle qui découvrit la Science Chrétienne trouve le chemin moins rude quand elle a toujours devant ses pensées son but élevé, que lorsqu'elle compte les pas qu'elle fait en s'efforçant d'y arriver." Une claire vision du but de la perfection spirituelle nous rend capables de faire sans crainte et sans hésitation les pas progressifs que comporte nécessairement le programme de la construction. Quelques-uns de ces pas conduisent peut-être dans des endroits sombres et par ce qui semble des voies détournées; mais avec confiance nous pouvons chanter comme le faisait le Psalmiste: "Même quand je marcherais dans la vallée de l'ombre de la mort, je ne craindrais aucun mal! Car tu es avec moi: c'est ton bâton et ta houlette qui me rassurent."

Une fois le modèle placé clairement devant nous, le travail commence. L'imperfection, les faux plaisirs, l'égoïsme, l'envie, la dissimulation, la calomnie, la haine doivent être démolis. L'excavation demande peut-être qu'on fasse sauter les roches réfractaires: l'obstination, la désobéissance, les faux appétits ou les mauvaises habitudes. De même que le constructeur consulte ses dessins, ainsi le Scientiste Chrétien s'adresse à ses livres de texte: la Bible et *Science et Santé*. Ce sont là des guides sûrs. Ils montrent où chaque pierre fondamentale doit être posée; et pierre sur pierre, brique sur brique, on voit s'élever ainsi dans la pensée l'édifice "dont Dieu est l'architecte et le constructeur." Ici le découragement ne saurait prendre pied; toute épreuve, tout délai apparent devient une occasion de progrès, et nous rapproche ainsi de plus en plus du modèle parfait.

Saint Paul écrit: "Pour ce qui est du fondement, personne ne peut en poser un autre que celui qui a été posé, Jésus-Christ." Que tous ceux dont la guérison semble venir lentement, peut-être même imperceptiblement, méditent cette affirmation. Il faut se rappeler qu'on vise à beaucoup plus encore qu'à la santé et au rétablissement physiques. La reconstruction du caractère peut exiger beaucoup de patience et des efforts continus. Si, en examinant notre manière de penser, nous pouvons y voir une plus grande ressemblance avec celle du Maître; si dans nos pensées et nos actions journalières nous manifestons davantage le Christ,—n'est-ce pas là une cause de joie plus grande que celle que peut occasionner la seule guérison physique? La guérison accompagne la réforme aussi sûrement que le jour succède à l'aube.

Chaque jour le Scientiste Chrétien peut, dans une certaine mesure, éprouver la joie du progrès lorsque les édifices des fausses croyances disparaissent et que la vraie conception de l'homme commence à prendre définitivement corps dans la conscience. Il se rappelle les paroles de Mrs. Eddy (*ibid.*, p. 248): "Il nous faut former des modèles parfaits dans la pensée et les contempler sans cesse, autrement nous ne les reproduirons jamais dans des vies sublimes et nobles."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

There Blooms No Bud in May

There blooms no bud in May
Can for its white compare
With snow at break of day,
On fields forlorn and bare.

For shadow it hath rose,
Azure, and amethyst;
And every air that blows
Dies out in beauteous mist.

It hangs the frozen bough
With flowers on which the night
Wheeling her darkness through
Scatters a starry light.

Fearful of its pale glare
In flocks the starlings rise;
Slide through the frosty air,
And perch with plaintive cries.

Only the inky rook,
Hunched cold in ruffled wings,
Its snowy nest forsook,
Caws of unnumbered Springs.

—WALTER DE LA MARE, in Collected Poems.

Building

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE foundation was being laid for a new thirty-five-story office building. A fence had been erected around the plot, and the curious passers-by crowded in front of open spaces left for the entrance and exit of huge trucks. Steam shovels, drills, and even dynamite were being used. Peering at the workmen deep down in the great excavation one suddenly realized that several months had passed since work was first begun on that corner. And what had been accomplished? They had started out to erect a thirty-five-story building, had been working day and night for months; and what did they have to show for their labor but a mammoth hole in the ground? Why did not the workmen turn on the builder or the architect as the children of Israel turned upon Moses and say: Would that we had left standing here the old three-story buildings; they would have served better than this hole! No, even the lowliest laborer realized that much had been accomplished toward the erection of the new building because a considerable proportion of the work would be finished when the excavation and foundation were completed. Indeed, in what seemed less time than this had taken, the building was finished and serving thousands of people as they went about their daily business.

Mankind is constantly building. We may be tearing down the old or erecting the new structure; but we are building. It matters not whether it is a material structure, a business, a profession or career, a church, or a character. From the pulling down of the old to the completion of the new every step is a part of the building process. Just as the architect has his model and his blueprints, so, mentally to build well we must have a goal and a guide. Mary Baker Eddy, the greatest builder of our time, has written of herself in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 426), "The discoverer of Christian Science finds the path less difficult when she has the high goal always before her thoughts, than when she counts her footsteps in endeavoring to reach it." A clear vision of the goal of spiritual perfection enables us to take every necessary step in the building program fearlessly and without wavering. Some of these steps may lead through dark places and what seem to be devious ways; but with confidence we can sing as did the Psalmist, "Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil: for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff they comfort me."

With our model clearly before us the work begins. Imperfection, false pleasures, selfishness, envy, insincerity, slander, hate, must be torn down. The digging of the excavation may require the dynamiting of the stubborn rocks of self-will, disobedience, false appetites or habits. As the builder turns to his blueprints, so the Christian Scientist turns to his textbooks, the Bible and Science and Health. These are his sure guides. They show where every foundation stone must be laid, and so, stone upon stone, brick upon brick, he sees rising in his thought that structure "whose builder and maker is God." Discouragement can find no foothold here; each trial, each seeming delay, becomes an opportunity for progress, and so brings him nearer and nearer to the perfect model.

Paul writes, "Other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ." Let each one to whom healing seems to come slowly, perhaps even imperceptibly, ponder this statement. It must be remembered that much is being aimed at in addition to physical health and restoration. The rebuilding of character may require great patience and persistent effort. If we can look within our thinking and see there a greater likeness to the Master; if in our daily thoughts and deeds we are manifesting more of the Christ, is this not greater cause for joy than the physical healing alone could ever give? Healing accompanies reformation as surely as day follows the dawn.

Each day the Christian Scientist can, in some degree, experience the joy of progress as the structures of false beliefs vanish and the true view of man begins to take definite form in consciousness. He remembers Mrs. Eddy's words (*ibid.*, p. 248), "We must form perfect models in thought and look at them continually, or we shall never carve them out in grand and noble lives."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

The Lover of Lovely Ships

I suppose there is no old sailorman who does not cherish the memory of some one especial harbour, or anchorage, or roadstead, which — crowded as it once used to be with the lofty and beautiful ships of a bygone day—seems to the eye of recollection the very epitome, as it were, of all that was noblest and fairest in the vanished days of sail. Perhaps it is the Canton River, or the Pagoda Anchorage at Foochow, in the palmy days of the tea fleet, with those incredibly slim and tapering masts, those unbelievably shapely and graceful hulls, looking even more graceful and slender by contrast with the surrounding lorchas, sampans and junks, the latter with their towering sterns looking oddly like rolling galleons of the Armada day. Perhaps, again, it is Sydney Harbour and Circular Quay, with the racing wool clippers at their berths or anchored in the bay; or the Downs, thronged with windbound shipping; or the Carrick Roads when the grain fleet had been driven in for shelter fifty strong; or the West India Docks when sail was at its heyday. . . .

And of all these vanished scenes there can have been none of more surpassing interest to the lover of lovely ships than the River of Calcutta between the years 1860 and 1890. Then it was that, in Garden Reach and at the Esplanada moorings, there were to be seen some of the most beautiful and historic vessels the sea has ever borne upon its bosom. There were the ships of Green, of Wigram, of Marshall, of Dunbar, of Joseph Somes, of T. & W. Smith, in which the lost art of what used to be called among seamen "sailorizing" touched its zenith—where every A. B. was a skilled craftsman, a priest of the ancient mysteries of hemp and flax. There were the ships specially designed for the coolie emigrant trade to the West Indies, such as Nourse's and Sandbach, Tinne's. These were "country" ships—many of them old Indiamen which could remember the days of John Company; others, again, tea clippers past their best, like the Leander and Sir Lancelot, whose dark new owners cherished their speed and beauty like true children of an ancient maritime race. And, lastly, there were the clipper ships engaged in the jute trade—soon to be supplanted by big, powerful vessels such as the Palgrave and Juteopolis, which latter, under the name of Garthpool, enjoys the melancholy distinction of being one of the last survivors of Great Britain's sailing merchant fleet.

There are many famous names among the jute clippers, such as, for instance, that of the Liverpool ship Cedric the Saxon, renowned for her brilliant passage of seventy-two days from Calcutta, and later a bright particular star in the Frisco grain fleet; but on the whole none were more deservedly famous than those beautiful little Belfast-built ships owned by Mr. Robert Corry and his successors, and known to sailormen the world over as the "Irish stars." . . .

The "Stars" were real thoroughbreds—and with the virtues and failings of such.

And they were great little ships, not a doubt of it! Speak of them to any old sailorman, and see the gleam of appreciative reminiscence light up his eyes at the sound of their names. They had speed, and they had also beauty.—C. FOX SMITH, in the "There Was a Ship."

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ANOTHER DAY OF ADVANCING STOCK PRICES

Widespread Gains of One to Four Points Are Established

NEW YORK (AP)—The stock market came through to the end of the week today maintaining the advance from the three-year lows of Monday for the fifth successive day, making one of the most prolonged upward movements of the year.

The day's advances were largely moderate, but the market managed to close with widespread gains of one to four points, when a week-end decline under profit-taking on the gains of the last four days was expected in many quarters.

At the end of May, the market closed higher for seven consecutive days, but the advances were small, and lacked uniformity. One must go back to the third week of March to find a prolonged advance comparable to this week's, and the gains then were smaller.

The market sold off a little during the first hour, as considerable profit-taking appeared in the coppers, but the reports of large sales of the metal at the new price of 12 cents checked this, and at the same time shorts were driven to cover in the motion picture issues, which had been bear targets of late.

The list developed considerable buoyance in the last hour, although prices slipped off a little from the top in the last few minutes.

Steel Stocks Improve

A report indicating that steel operations in the Youngstown area would be stepped up from 50 to 52 per cent of capacity next week, presumably reflected increasing activity in the automobile manufacturing industry, was one of the day's most encouraging developments, after the prolonged decline in steel operations.

U. S. Steel, Bethlehem Steel and Colorado Fuel & Iron each gained a point, and Republic Steel advanced two.

In the motion pictures, Loew's, General Theaters Equipment, Fox, Warner Bros. and Paramount each gained two or more.

Coppers failed to regain their early losses, and Anaconda and American Smelting closed about a point lower.

Shares gaining about two to four points included Goodyear, General American Tank, Wabash, Missouri Pacific, du Pont and Allied Chemical.

Shares closing up a point or more included American Water Works, International Telephone, Union Carbide and International Harvester.

The closing tone was firm. Trading was in fair volume, sales aggregating 1,710,000 shares for the two-hour session.

Encouraging Prospect

The remarks of Thomas W. Lamont, at the meeting of the American Academy of Political Science last evening, were regarded as reassuring, especially since they constituted the first public discussion of business conditions by a Morgan partner in some time. He said the process of recovery was "already under way."

As had been expected, Chrysler stock had already discounted the cut in the quarterly dividend from 75 to 25c, late yesterday. It sold off a little, then rallied to close a fraction higher.

The weekly mercantile reviews reported little change in wholesale or retail trade, although unfavorable weather seemed to have been a deterrent to public buying.

While there was no money market today, its condition was clearly shown by the announcement that the $125,000,000 issue of Treasury bills had gone at an average rate of 1.72, the lowest on record for this type of financing.

Bond Prices Hold

Bond prices considerably bolstered by a two-day advance, were fairly well maintained in quiet trading today. Some realizing appeared in the rail group but domestic bonds as a whole displayed a firm trend.

Baltimore & Ohio 5s, St. Paul 5s of 1975, Missouri Pacific 5s, Pennsylvania general 4½s and Atchison general 4s improved. Erie 5s of 1967, Northern Pacific 4s and Southern Pacific 1st 4s drifted lower.

Changes in foreign bonds were narrow. German 7s and Italian 7s were fractionally lower. South Americans were steady.

United States Governments received little attention but held their recent gains.

Offering was made of $1,500,000 Green Mountain Power one-year 4½ per cent notes.

MARKET OPINIONS

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: The amount of investment buying has been extremely large. In a word, there is every indication that liquidation is nearly, if not quite, completed. After the first rally we must expect a period of waiting until improvement in business becomes more noticeable. When that arrives we have a splendid technical foundation for a prolonged movement.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: We look for a stabilizing market at current levels with the chief undertone of strength in the investment issues.

Josephthal & Co., New York: As we have stated in previous letters, we believe that present market conditions offer excellent opportunities for investors or long range speculators who are willing to overlook minor market fluctuations.

Clark, Childs & Co., New York: The buying of stocks during the early part of this week was of far better quality than the selling. The subsequent rally was, of course, technical and it would seem premature to become enthusiastic as to the stock market outlook without more definite indications that unreasoning selling has run its course. But the real opportunities in this market are quite obviously on the buying side.

Pask & Walbridge, New York: The strong rally of the last few days may proceed somewhat further before it is subjected to the usual secondary reaction, or testing of the real support in the market. Quality of such support in this next reaction will determine in a large measure whether the bear market is in the process of ending or whether further liquidation must be endured.

Gurnett & Co., Boston: While present business conditions do not appear to warrant a sustained upward movement, we believe the constructive side offers favorable prospects for the immediate future. Subject to minor corrections, further recovery in prices seems justified.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston—Today's market should enjoy an important opening, carrying over the exuberant strength of the last hour yesterday. However, it is most likely that there will be at least week-end profit-taking as the morning progresses.

Tobey & Kirk, New York—We continue to believe that the market presents extraordinary investment opportunities which should not be overlooked.

Otis & Co., New York—We believe the chances favor a more extended recovery, after some irregularity today and Monday.

F. B. Keech & Co., New York—We look for an active and higher market during the coming week.

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Nov. 15	Nov. 14
84½	36		Abitibi pf	100	39½	39½	39½	
110½	104	7	Ab & Stratus pf	90	101	101	104½	104½
37½	17½	1.60	Adams Ex	2300	20½	19½	20	19½
25¾	10½	1½	Addressograph	200	21¼	21	21¼	21¼
23¾	3		Adv-Rumely	200	4	3½	4	3½
136½	91½	3?	Air Reduc	4700	102	101¼	102½	102½
31½	9½	1½	Airway El	400	10½	10	10½	10
2½			Ajax Rubber	200	½	½	½	½
21¼	4½		Alaska Jun	1100	6½	6½	6½	6½
38¾	7		Allegheny	5300	11¾	10½	10¾	10¾
103	70	3½	Alliance R	200	75	75	75	75
343	185¾	6?	Allied Chem	7700	211	203	209¾	209¾
60	32½	3	Allis-Chal	2200	39¼	37½	38¼	37½
42¾	17¾	2	AL Port Cem	200	19	17¾	17¾	
19¾	4		Am Ag Ch	400	12½	12	12	12¼
22½	20½		Am Ag Ch pf ct	100	22½	22½	22½	
97¾	45½	3	Am Bk Note	400	63	61¾	62	63
68	60¼	3	Am Bk N pf	110	63¼	63¼	63¼	
12	3		Am Beet S	200	4	4	4	
21¾	6¾		Am Br Boy	800	8½	8¾	8¾	8¾
84	29		Am Br Bv pf	100	62	62	62	
154½	109¼	4?	Am Can	24000	117¾	114½	116¾	114¾
82½	30	4	Am Car & F	800	32	32¾	33½	32½
116	78	7	Am Car pf	100	81¼	81¼	81½	80
69¾	32¾	2	Am Chain	900	37	37	37	
51¼	38½	2?	Am Chicle	800	45½	42	42	41½
32	9¼		Am Com Ale	600	11½	11¼	11½	11½
30½	8	1	Am En Tl	400	13¾	13	13½	13½
89	29	1	Am European	1100	32½	31½	32	32
101¾	14¾		Am F Pow	2900	20¾	19¾	20	19¾
101	80	6	Am F P 6%	150	85½	85¾	86	86
109¾	73		Am F P 7%	700	77¼	76½	77½	76½
116	78	7	Am F P 7% pf	200	77¼	77¼	77½	77½
69¾	32¾	2	Am Hawaii	200	39	39	39	39
42¼	27½	3?	Am Ice	300	30½	29½	29½	28½
55½	17¾	2½	Am Int Corp	5900	22¾	21	22¾	21¾
103	28¼	4	Am Loco	800	31½	31	31½	30¾
118½	79¾	7	Am Loco pf	200	80	78½	80	79½
14½	3¼	1	Am Mach & Met	400	4	4	4	4
51½	18¼	1	Am Metals	100	24½	24¼	24¼	24¾
95	35	7	Am Nat G pf	10	42	42	42	
119¾	74½	11	Am Pw&Lt	3300	84½	84½	84¾	86½
107	97¾	6	Am P&F pf	100	98	98	98	98
39¾	18	1	Am Radiat	3500	30½	19¾	20	20
37	8¼		Am Repub	100	11¾	11½	11¾	10¾
1000?	29	2½	Am Roll Mill	4000	32¾	31¾	31¾	30¾
67¾	52½	5	Am Saf Raz	100	58½	58½	58¾	58¾
26½	5½		Am Seating	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
3½	1		Am Ship	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
79½	43½	4	Am Smelt	9300	58¾	54¾	55¼	54¾
141	133	7	Am Smelt pf	100	134½	134½	134½	134
22½	3½		Am Solvents	100	4	4	4	3½
63¼	24	3	Am Sti Fnd	1400	29½	27¾	29¼	28
89¾	48	8	Am Sugar	400	50	48¾	50	48
110	95	7	Am Sugar pf	400	96½	96	97	96
274½	178½	9	Am Tel&T	12700	192¾	186½	191¾	191½
126½	58¾	12	Am Wat W	3900	68¾	67	67¾	66½
44½	15¾		Am Wool pf	100	18	18	18	18
17¾	4¾		Am Zinc new	1500	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
53¾	20	1	Anac Wire	500	29¾	29	29	28¾
81½	33	2½	Anaconda	10000	41½	40½	40¾	41½
31¾	28	2.40	Anchor Cap	200	31½	31½	31½	32
37½	24¼	2	Andes Corp	300	31½	31½	31½	31½
89?	61	7	Armour D pf	400	71	69	71	69
7	2¾		Arm Ill A	1200	4	4	4	4
4½	1½		Arm Ill B	1300	2½	2½	2½	2¾
65	25¾	4	Arm Ill pf	100	50	50	50	50
46½	26	4	Asso Apparl	100	34½	34½	34½	36½
242½	182	10	Atchison	1400	194½	192	193¾	192
51¾	18¾	1?	Atl Refin	3000	23½	22½	23	22¾
106	53	4	Atlas Powd	900	58½	55	56½	54½
106	97	6	Atlas Powd pf	10	99	99	99	99
27	11	1	Atlas Stores	300	12	11½	12	12
263¾	60¾	4?	Auburn Auto	1600	73¼	72	73½	73¼
7	1¾		Austin N	300	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
30	18	3	Austin N new	90	18½	18	18½	
80	51	3.82	Aust Cred	300	51¼	51	51	51
10¾	1½		Auto Sales	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	
9¾	3¾		Aviation	600	4	4	4	4

—B—

38	19½	1¾	Baldwin	3200	23¾	22¾	23	23
122¾	70	7	Balt & O	1400	77	76	76½	77
84¾	75	4	Balt & O pf	100	76¼	76¼	76¼	
34	12¾	2	Barnsdall A	1100	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
92	67½	4	Beatrice	400	76	75½	76½	75
70½	46¾	3	Beechnut	100	49¾	49¾	49¾	49
57¾	14¼	1	Bendix	1300	16½	16¼	16½	15¾
56¼	31½	2	Best & Co	3400	43¼	41¾	42¾	42
116¼	58¾	6	Beth Steel	21700	66¾	64¾	66¼	65¼
124	115	7	Beth Stee pf	100	116?	116?	116?	116?
41½	23	1½	Blaw Knox	1200	24½	24	24½	24
69	15¾	1½	Bohn Alum	2300	20	18½	20	18½
90¾	60¼	3?	Borden	1500	67¾	67¼	67¾	67¾
50¼	15	3	Borg Warner	900	17½	16½	17½	16½
35¾	12½		Briggs	14500	16¾	15¾	16¼	15¼
22¼	4		Brockway	300	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
78¾	58¾	4	Bklyn Man T	3700	67¾	67	67¾	65¼
178¼	98½	5	Bklyn Un G	400	111¾	110¼	110¼	112
84	35¾	3	Brown Shoe	100	34½	34½	34½	
30¾	12		Bruns Balke	100	13¾	12½	13¾	
31½	13	1	Bucyrus	100	13¾	12½	12¾	13½
43	25½	2½	Bucy cv pf	600	27	25¾	27	27½
16¾	4		Budd Mfg	1200	5	4¾	5	
14¾	6¾	1	Budd Wheel	2000	10	9¼	10	9¾
74	15¾		Bullard	300	18½	18½	18½	19
43	26¾	3	Bulova Watch	3500	27½	27¼	27½	27½
51¾	18¾	1	Burroughs	3000	23¾	23	23¼	24
48½	23¼	2½	Bush Term	1100	25¼	25	25	25¾
118	108	7	Bush Ter pf	10	110	110	110	110
4¼	1½	.50	Butte Cop	200	2	2	2	2
3¼	1	2	Butte & Sup	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
29¾	10		Butterick	100	10	10	10	10
112¾	37¾		Byers	4500	45	43¾	44¾	43¼

—C—

77½	49¾	4	Calif Pack	1500	52	51¾	51¾	49¾
30	10	2	Campbell	100	12	12	12	13
33¾	8¼	4½	Caiu & Hecla	1800	12	11½	11½	12
75¾	34¾	5	Canada Dry	3900	43¾	42¾	43¾	43¾
52½	29½	4	Can Pac	2300	44¾	43¾	44	44
34¼	18¾	1.60	Cannon Mills	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
42	29½	3	Capital A pf	400	36½	35	35	37
562¾	103½	6	Case Thresh	9500	109¾	103	112	111½
79¾	29¾	2	Caterpillar	100	33½	33½	33½	33
30½	20¾	1½	Cen Aguirre	100	23	22	23	22¾
65¾	25½	4	Cerro de Pasco	2400	34	33½	33¾	32¾
15¾	3¾		Cert-Teed	100	4	3¾	3¾	3¾
27¾	16	4.20	Checker Cab	2200	23	22¼	23	22½
82½	41	5	Ches Corp	3000	46	44½	46	44¼
51¾	38½	2.50	Chi & Ohio	1800	43¾	41¾	43¾	41¾
10	1¾		Chi & Alton	400	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
1			Chi & Alt pf	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
26¾	6¾		Chi M&StP	1600	8¼	8	8¼	8
89¼	42¾		Chi M&StP pf	1400	13½	12¾	13¾	13
140¾	119	7	Chi & NW	1200	45	41	43¾	44¾
37	7¾		Chi & NW pf	100	119	119	119	
55¾	22½	2½	Chi Pneu	1000	10	9¾	10	9¾
125¼	62½	7	Chi Pneu pf	100	32¼	32¾	32¼	
104½	86	6	Chi RI & P	830	66¼	66	66	67
110	100	7	Chi RI 7%	100	91	94	94	94¼
67¾	29½	2.40	Childs	100	99½	99½	99½	
43	14½	2	Chrysler	1800	32	31¾	32	32
13¼	3½	.50	City Stores	500	17	15¾	17	16½
191½	133¾	6	Coca Cola	1400	158¾	157¾	158¾	157¾
35¾	12	1	Colliers A	200	13½	13½	13½	12½
77	21½		Colo F&I	3000	23¾	23	27¼	25¼
87	32¾	2	Colum Gas	10000	39¾	37¾	39	40
110	69	6	Col Gas pf A	100	103	103	103	104
199	81¾	4	Col Carbon	2400	93	90	93	89¾
37¾	9¾	3	Col Graph	4000	12¾	11½	11¾	11¾
40¾	16¾	2	Com Cred	3000	21½	20¾	21¼	21¼
55	25½	1.60	Com Inv Tr	2500	30	29	30	29¾
38	14¼		Com Solv	800	18	17¾	17¾	17¾
201¼	73¼	.60	Commwlth Sv	100	10	9¾	10	10
104¾	90¼	6	Comwlth Sv pf	800	96½	96	96	96
19¾	7¾		Conpoleum	1400	8¼	8	8¼	8¾
27¾	12¼	2	Cons Cigars	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
76½	61½	4	Con Film pf	1000	63¾	62¾	63¾	63¾
26¾	8½	2	Con Gas	11000	23½	22¾	23¼	23¼
105½	90½	5	Con Gas pf	1100	103¾	102½	103¾	103¾
62	35½	3	Con G C pf	700	38¾	36¾	38¾	36¾
	2		Con Textile	100	3	3	3	3
22½	11¾	1.20	Container A	1200	14½	13¾	14	13¾
52½	17½		Cont Bak A	1000	21½	21	21½	21
9	2½		Cont Bak B	100	3	3	3	3
94¾	66¼	4	Cont Bak pf	100	72	72	72	70
115	44½	2½	Cont Can	1100	72	72	72	70
77¾	10½	1	Cont Dia Fib	100	13	13	13	13
8¾	3¾		Cont Motors	100	13	13	13	13
30½	10		Cont Oil	2800	27¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
111¾	73¾		Cont Shares	3900	137¾	132¾	137¾	132½
51¾	23¾	3?	Corn Prod	3000	81¾	79¾	81¾	79¾
33	9½		Corn Prod pf	4000	145¾	145	145	145
35¾	25½	2?	Cream of Wh	2100	11¾	11¼	11¼	10¾
61¾	21	2	Crown Cork	1000	28¾	28¼	28½	28¾
93¾	52	5?	Crucible	1000	7?	6¾	6¾	6¼
7	1		Cuba Cane Prod	1500	58¾	58½	58¾	56¾
9	3¼		Cub Am S	300	3¾	3	3¼	2¾
126½	96½	6	Curtis Pub	100	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
147¾	5½		Curtiss Wr	3500	4½	3¾	4¼	4
90½	40	3½?	Cutler	500	46	45½	45½	44

—D—

43¾	18		Davison	2000	18¾	17½	18	18¾
30	14	3.40	Debenham	300	15	15	15	16¾
80	30½		Denv RG pf	400	92¾	92	92½	94
256¾	173½	8	Det Edison	1500	35	35	35	33½
42¾	17¾	1.20	Devoe & R A	500	18?	17?	18?	18½
219	194?	8	Diamond M ct	100	18	18	18	18
10¾	6¾	1	Oome Mines	1600	21?	17¾	17¾	21?
30¾	13¾	1.20	Dom Stores	3000	14?	14	14	14
144¼	83	4	Dupont	6500	95	91¾	94¾	93¾
106¾	100	5	Duquesne pf	100	105	103	105	

—E—

28¼	7¾	1½	Eastern RM	800	9¾	9	9¾	8½
256¼	155¼	5?	East Kodak	4500	171½	167½	171½	168½
37¼	11¾	3	Eaton Axle	3000	15¾	13½	15¾	13¾
62	35	6½	Ellinton pf	400	36½	36	36½	
141¾	33	6	Elec Auto Li	5000	44?	44¼	44¼	44¾
102	87½	1	Elec P & Lt	8000	46?	45½	46¼	46
78¾	47½	2	El Pr & Lt 6% pf	100	80	80	80	80?
59¾	38	5	Elec Sto Bat	2500	58½	55¾	55¾	57¾
118	108	7	End John	500	43?	43¼	43¼	43¼
67¾	43		Erie	1000	30	29¾	29¾	29¾
43¾	6¾	4	Erie 1pf	400	44¾	44	44½	43
			Eureka Vac	200	7¼	7	7	7¼

—F—

39¾	7		Fairbanks pf	100	7½	7½	7½	
56¾	22	3	Fairb Morse	1100	28¾	27½	28½	26?
25½	13	3	Fed Screw W	100	13	13	13	
12¼	9½	.80	Fed Motor T	200	6	6	6	5¾
43	24¾	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	200	27	27	27	28?
69¾	46	2.60	Fidelity Inv	700	53½	50¼	52¼	50½
33¾	15¾		Firestone	700	18¾	18¼	18½	18½
87¾	53¾	6	Firestone pf	400	63¾	63¾	63¾	63½
61¾	39¾	2¾	First Nat St	700	42?	41¾	41¾	43
8¾	3¼		Fisk Rubber	600	1¼	1¼	1¼	1½
21	3¼		Fisk Rub 1pf	10	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
104½	48	2	Foster & Wh	3800	55¾	53	54½	53¾
50	22½		Fourth Nat In	200	24	23½	23½	23
31¾	16¾	4	Fox A	42900	22¾	20½	22¼	22¾
55½	29¾	4?	Freeport Tx	1900	33¾	33	33	33½
95½	85½	6?	Fuller pr pf	80	90	90	90	

—G—

16¼	4¾		Gen Am Inv	1400	8	8	8	8¼
18½	4¾		Gen Am Inv	1400	6	6	6	5¾
105	78	6	Gen A I pf ww	100	80½	80½	80½	85
111¾	63	4?	Gen Am Tk	7900	69½	66½	69	65¼
71¼	38½	3	Gen Asphalt	400	31	30	31	31½
64½	31½		Gen Bronze	600	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
34½	10		Gen Cable	400	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
74¾	27		Gen Cable A	800	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
109¾	58½	7	Gen Cable pf	50	60½	60½	60½	59¾
99¾	44½	1.80	Gen Elec	38300	50¾	49¼	50¼	50½
15	11¾	.60	Gen Elec Sp	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
61	46½	3	Gen Foods	10900	51	49½	50¾	49¾
104½	54½	6	Gen GE cv pf	700	58½	58½	58¾	58
18¾	8	.30	Gen G&E A	1400	6¾	6	6	6¾
56¾	40½	3?	Gen Mills	400	44¾	44¼	44¾	44½
109¾	92¾	5	Gen Mot pf	900	96	96	96	96
54¾	31½	3?	Gen Motors	41300	38¾	36	38½	38¼
53¾	15½	6a	Gen Pub Srv	1400	19¾	18½	19¾	19¾
41¾	27½	4	Gen O Ad A	200	28	28	28	28
31¾	5		Gen O Ad	2500	7¾	7	7¾	8
51¼	14½		Gen Theater	6800	20½	17¾	19¾	18
104¾	58	5	Gen Ry Sig	500	63	61	63	63
19¾	11½	2	Gen Realty	300	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
150	81	6	Gen Realty pf n	4300	89¾	83	89¾	83½
90	40	4?	Gen Refrac	900	45½	43¾	45	43
106½	25¾	8?	Gillette	3400	33¾	32¾	33	33¾
30¾	5¾		Gimbel Br	300	6	6	6	6
38	3	1.20	Glidden	100	10	9¾	10	10
19	5		Gobel (Adolf)	600	6½	5½	6	5¾
47¾	39¾	2½	Gold Dust	400	33½	33½	33½	33

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Nov. 15	Nov. 14
84½	13½		Goodrich	3300	21¾	19½	20	20¼
104½	67¾	7	Goodrich pf	500	72	72	72	70
99¾	35½	5	Goodyear	2700	48½	48¼	48	48
102¾	78¾	7	Goodyear 1pf	600	82	82	82	81
35	6½		Gotham Hos	3500	9	8½	8½	
96¾	11		Gould Cp A	100	4½	4½	4½	
37	7	1.60	Graham-P	200	4¾	4	4¼	4
58½	12	3	Granby	10700	21½	20¾	21	21½
43¾	16¾	1?	Grand Silver	100	2	2	2	
8	1		Grand Un Con	500	2	2	2	
97¾	57½	3	Granite City	200	25	25	25	
31½	10¾		Libbey Ow	100	32	32½	32½	
49¾	13½		Lima Loco	100	30¾	30¾	30¾	
34¾	3¼	2.60	Link Belt	100	34	34	34	
81¾	42	4	Liquid Car	500	47	47	47	45¾
95¾	42½	3	Loews Inc	29700	57¾	54¾	57¼	55¾
6?	3		Lone Star Gas	300	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
74¾	47¾	2.60?	Looee-Wiles	700	52½	52½	52½	52½
51¾	29	1¾	Lou G&E A	400	32¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
138¾	102	7	Louis & N	200	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
12	4¾		Lou Oil Ref	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
44¾	11		Ludlum St	2200	15¾	13	15¾	13¼

—M—

89½	61	4?	McKeesport	1000	72½	71¼	72½	71
88½	38½	6	Mack Trucks	400	44	43½	44	42¾
159½	97½	6	Macy Co	200	106	105½	106	105¾
6	1	1	Madison Sq	500	3	3	3	
52½	20	3	Magma Cop	1600	28	27¾	28	27½
42½	24	.80	Man Eliv mg	3300	38½	37¾	38	38
24¾	8¼	1	Man Shirt	100	9¾	9¼	9¼	9¾
43¾	22	1.20	Marine Mid	1700	23½	24¾	25½	24
6¼	2½		Mkt St Ry 2pf	400	3½	3½	3½	
55	21¾	2?	Martin Rock	100	24½	24½	24½	24½
30¾	5½		Marmon	700	6	6	6	5¾
48½	31¾	2½	Marshall F	900	33¾	32¾	33¾	32¾
51¾	32½	2	Math Alkali	1400	37½	36	37	35¾
61¾	33½	2?	May Dept S	100	35½	35½	35½	35¾
42	26¼	2	Melville Sh	100	27¾	27½	27¾	27½
37	9¾		Mex Seaboard	5700	13¾	13¾	13¾	13½
33¾	7¾		Miami Cop	1900	13¾	12	12½	12¾
33	15½	2

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Copper Price Rise Cheers Sentiment—France Reports Declines

A decidedly better tone is evident in business sentiment this week. Commercial and industrial activity continues at low levels but there have been in the last few days developments encouraging the belief that business soon will take a definite turn for the better.

One such development is the rise in the price of copper. The metal now is quoted at 12 cents, or 2½ cents higher than a week ago. Progress toward international cooperation in the industry rather than any marked improvement in the statistical position of copper is credited with bringing about the price advance. Some observers are inclined to feel that this upturn in what has been one of the weakest of commodities, may be the turning point for business generally.

The naming of a minimum price for steel products by the Carnegie Steel Company also was favorably construed in business circles. Steel operations continue slow but the naming of a price below which the metal will not be sold, so far as one important company is concerned, is felt to clarify the situation for both manufacturer and consumer. The Carnegie Company's move was indorsed by officials of other steel companies.

The Carloading Reports

Further encouragement for the textile industry came in reports that stocks of cloth had been greatly reduced.

Carloadings a few weeks ago were making a showing disappointing to many. They were gaining in volume, but their gains were perceptibly less than they should have been at that season of the year. Now, however, some encouragement is being derived from the fact that these loadings are tapering off at a less-than-seasonal rate.

Volume of trade in the week ended Nov. 8, as measured by bank debits outside New York City, and reported by the Department of Commerce, showed an increase over the preceding week.

Bank clearings this week, as reported by Dun's review, show a decline of 41.4 per cent, compared with the like week last year.

New financing by bonds was light. The total of new bonds marketed was $24,464,000, compared with $36,300,000 last week and $45,422,000 during the corresponding period of 1929.

Some Declines in France

From France come reports of further declines from the high levels business has held in that country. These declines, however, leave France enjoying a good measure of prosperity. Work in that country is plentiful, though some unemployment is noted among the so-called white-collar classes.

Confidence in French business circles has had to bear the influence of some banking insolvencies the last several days. Reports to the United States Commerce Department say competition in trade is keener, and that buying is getting down to a hand-to-mouth basis.

It is significant, however, that while most of the world has been up against economic problems for more than a year, France has been experiencing good business conditions.

The current declines are likely to stand out more distinctly now that improvement has begun in some other countries. These declines, however, may be regarded as belated reactions to a world-wide economic readjustment.

Leading Stock Markets

The New York stock market responded to a rise in the price of copper this week, and to signs of stability or improvement in other lines, with a prolonged recovery in security prices. Beginning Tuesday, the rally continued through Friday's session.

Copper stocks were in the forefront of the advance, of course, with some of the high-priced popular issues making a better showing than for some time. Brokers' loans were reported as down $219,000,000 from the previous week, setting a new low record for published figures on these loans.

Improvement in Australian securities was a feature of early dealings on the London Stock Exchange. Weakness in oil stocks spread to other sections of the list later, causing the market to turn irregular. Sentiment at the close of the week was fairly cheerful, but trading was quiet.

Stock prices on the Paris Bourse maintained a good tone. Political developments favored the holders of securities late in the week.

Late trading on the Berlin Boerse resulted in a trend toward lower prices. Earlier in the week the market was irregular, after starting the period with an upward price move.

CHICAGO STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Nov13	Nov12
				Last	
100	Allied Motor	2½	2½	2½	2½
250	Am Equities	7½	7½	7½	7½
50	Art Metal Wks	4	4	4	4½
600	As Tel Util	22	21	22	21½
50	Bastian-Blessn	25	25	25	25½
1000	Butler Bros	6¼	6	6¼	6
200	Cco Mfg	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
800	Cent Pub S A	16¾	16¼	16⅜	16¼
1500	Cent & S W Ut	18¾	18	18¾	18½
600	Chi City pf	8	8¾	8	6¼
185000	Chicago Corp	5½	5	5½	5⅝
1800	Chi Corp pf	40	39¾	40	40¼
100	Chicago Inves	3½	3½	3¾	3¼
950	Common Edison	240	243	240	248
300	Consumers Co	3½	3½	3½	
10000	Contl Chgo	8½	8½	8¾	8¼
2200	Cord Corp	4¼	4¼	4⅜	4½
2300	El House Ut	26¾	26	26¾	26¾
400	Gleaner C Har	15¾	15½	15½	15½
100	Grt Lakes Air	2½	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Hib Span Bart	44	44	44	44
50	Inland Util	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
33400	Insull Ut Inv	43⅞	39¾	43⅝	41
600	Kellogg Switch	4½	4¼	4½	4½
200	Libby, McNeil	13½	13½	13¾	13½
400	Lion Oil	8½	8½	8½	8
300	Manh Dearborn	23	22½	22½	23
550	Mer & Mfrs "A"	18¾	17	18	18
45200	Mid Utilities	21½	19¼	21⅝	19¾
100	Mid Ut pf	90⅝	88	90⅝	8½
200	Mo-Kan Pipe	8½	8½	8½	
100	Morgan Lith	6¾	6¾	6¾	6½
300	Nat Bd Pwr A	23½	23	23½	23
400	Nat Sec Inv	7½	7¼	7½	7½
450	No Am Car	33¾	33	33	33
400	N A Lt & Pwr	63¼	62	62	62
150	Polymet Mfg	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅛
50	Rollins Hos pf	30¾	30¾	30¾	30
4000	Rose Cesar	31	30	31	30
100	Sangamo Elec	33½	33½	33½	33½
300	Seabd Ut Shares	4	3¾	4	4
700	Stand Dredge	14¼	14	14	14
150	Steinite Radio	½	½	½	
200	Swift & Co	28¾	28½	28¾	28½
50	Swift Int'l	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜	31⅞
4000	U S Gypsum	42	39¾	42	38
2300	U S Radio	17¾	15	17½	15⅝
150	Utah Radio	3¼	3	3	3
1300	Util & Ind	8¼	7¾	8	7¾
800	Ut & Ind pf	18	17½	17½	17½
300	Vortex Mfg	19	18	19	18
	Total sales, 233,400.				

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Albany PWP 6s '48	94	94
Albany & Sus 3½s	89	89
Alleghany 5s '44	89	89
Alleghany 6s '50	84	82
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	103¾	103¾
Am Cotton oil 5s '31	100⅞	100⅞
Am Cyanamid 5s '42	83	83
Am For Pow 5s	84	84
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	100¾	100¾
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	90⅝	90
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103⅞	103⅞
Am T&T 4½s cv '39	143	143
Am T&T 5s '65	104⅝	104⅛
Am T&T sf 5s '66	106⅝	106
Am T&T deb 5½s '43	108⅝	108⅝
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	101⅞	101⅞
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	103	103⅛
Armour & Co Ill 4½s '39	90⅛	90
Armour & Co Del 5½s '43	80⅛	78
Associated Oil 6s '38	103⅜	103⅜
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	97⅞	97⅛
Atch T&SF 4½s	120	120
Atch T&SF Rky Mt 4s '65	93	92⅞
Atlanta Knox & C 4s	94⅛	94⅛
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	96⅛	96⅛
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	90	90
B&O 1st 4s '48	96⅛	96⅛
B&O 4s reg	93⅜	93⅜
B&O 4½s '33	93¾	93¾
B&O rfg 5s '95	101⅛	101
B&O 5s series D	102	102
B&O 4½s cv	95⅛	95⅛
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	105⅛	105
B&O Pitt 4s	95⅝	95
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	89¼	89¼
Belding Hem 6s '36	85	85
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	106⅛	106⅛
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	110⅛	110⅛
Boston & Me 5s '55	100⅛	100⅛
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	99½	99⅛
Broadway con	8⅛	8⅛
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	105⅛	105⅛
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 4s '68	99	98⅝
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	89⅛	89⅛
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	103⅝	103⅝
Bush Term 1st 4s '52	88¾	88⅜
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	101	101
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s "54	99⅝	99⅞
Can Nat Ry 4½s	101⅛	101⅜
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	99½	99⅜
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	105¼	105
Can Pacific deb 4s	89	88¾
Can Pacific 5s '54	104	104
Can Pacific 4½s '60	99½	99½
Can 5S 6s	64	64
Carolina Clin & O 5s '38	102	102
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	98⅛	98⅛
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	94⅛	94⅛
Cen RR NJ 4s	87⅞	87⅞
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	35	33
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	98¾	98¼
Chi B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	90½	90¼
Chi B & Q 4s Ill div '49	90¼	90
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	44	43½
Chi Gt West 4s '50	70½	70
Chi Ind & L gen 5s '66	97	97
Chi Ind & L 5s '47	102¾	102¾
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	38	35⅞
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	79⅛	79
Chi & Nw 4½s cv	91	90
Chi & Nw 4½s C	91½	91½
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	99	99
Chi RI&P 4½s A	93½	92½
Chi RI&P 4½s cv	90¼	89¾
Chi Un Sta 4½s A '63	101½	101½
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	91	88½
Chile Copper 5s '47	91½	91½
Cin T 4½s	102¾	102½
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	92⅝	92⅝
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	94⅝	94⅝
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	104½	104½
Clev Pitt 4½s '77	101½	101½
Colon Oil 6s	53	53
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	101¼	101
Columbus Pow 4½s	93½	93½
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	93½	93¼
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	106½	106½
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	30	30
Con Gas 5½s '45	107	107
Container Corp 6s '46	91½	91½
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	93	97½
Cuba Cane Sug Prod deb	11¼	11
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	40	40
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	94¾	94¾
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	96½	96½
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	96⅞	96⅞
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	100½	100½
Den & Rio G Wn 6s '55	77	77
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	104¾	104¾
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	107½	107
Detroit Tun 4½s '61	102¾	102¾
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	85½	85½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	103	102¾
Erie 1st con 4s '96	85¼	85¼
Erie 3s '67	82½	83¼
Erie gen 7?5s	82½	82
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	38½	38
Fla East Coast 4½s '59	84	84
Fla East Coast 5s '74	35	35
Gal Har & San A 2d 5s '33	100½	100½
Gannett 6s '43	81	81
Gen Baking 5½s	97	97
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103½	103½
Gen Steel Cast 5½s ww	98½	98⅜
Gen Theater 6s	77	73¾
Goodrich 6½s	101⅞	101⅞
Goodrich 6s	72	71
Goodyear 5s '57	88¾	88½
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '04	111¼	111¼
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	96½	96½
Great Northern 6s C	105	104¾
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111½	111½
Havana Elec 5s '52	85	85
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	101⅜	101⅜
Hudson Coal 5s '62	56	56
Hudson & Man adj 5s '57	78½	78½
Humble Oil 5½s '37	103½	103½
Ill Bel Tel rfg 5s '56	106	106
Ill Cen 4s '52	89⅝	89⅝
Ill Cen 4½s '66	97	97
Ill Cen rfg 5s '55	103¾	103⅝
Ill Cen 6½s '36	109	109
Ill Cen CStL&NO 5s A	101	100½
Ill Cen West L 4s	91	91
Il Steel deb 4½s '40	101½	101⅛
Ind Limestone 6s '46	58	55
Inland Steel 4½s '78	96½	96½
Inspiration Cop 6½s '31	100	100
Inter Hydro 6s	89	89
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	100½	100
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	70½	69⅜
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	70½	70
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	62¾	62½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	90	90
Int Ag col 5s '32 (ext '42)	96	96
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	98½	98
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	83¼	83¼
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	54½	54
Int Paper 5s '55	65	64½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	81⅞	81½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	85½	84½
Int Tel & Tel 5s	91¼	90
Iowa Central 5s ct	14	14
Kendall 6½s ww	62¼	62
Kan City Pow & L 5s '52	104⅞	104⅞
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	93⅛	93⅛
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s	94½	94½
Kings Co El 4s '49 sta	83½	83½
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	103	103
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	102½	102
Laclede Gas 5½s C	102¾	102⅝
Laclede Gas 5½s D	103	103
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	100⅜	100⅜
L'Autaro 6s '54	61	60½
Lehigh Val con 4½s 2003	100	99¼
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	107¾	107¾
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '64	77½	77½
Loew's Inc 6s '41	110½	110
Loew's Inc 6s '47 ex-war	97⅞	97
Long Island rfg 4s '49	93	93
Long Island deb 5s '37	101	101
Louis Ark 5s	60	58½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '53	106	106
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	32½	32½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	56½	56½
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	93½	93½
McCrory 5½s '41	97	97
Met Edison rfg 5s '53	104¼	104¼
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	101½	100⅞
Min StP & SSM 6½s '31	101⅛	101⅛
Mo K&T pl 4s B '62	88⅜	88⅛
Mo K&T adj 5s A '67	93	92¾
Mo K&T pl 5s A '62	100	99½
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	74	73¾
Mo Pac 5s P '77	98⅞	98⅛
Mo Pac 5s G '78	98⅛	98⅛
Mo Pac 5½s '49	99¾	99½
Mo PaPc 5s H	98⅞	98⅛
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	103⅜	103½
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	98½	98½
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	80	80
Morris & Essex 5s	107	107
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	99⅝	99⅜
Nat Rad 6½s '47	14⅞	14¾
NE T&T 4½s B '61	104⅛	104½
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	92⅝	92⅝
N O Terminal 4s '53	92⅝	92⅝
N O T & M 5s A	99⅝	99⅝
NYC&HR con 4s '98	96½	96½
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	101⅝	101⅝
NYC&HR rfg 4s Im 5s 2013	107	107
NYC&HR cv 6s '38	107½	107½
NYC L SL cou 3½s '98	83½	83½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	90⅞	90⅝
NY Chi & StL 5½s A	104	104
NY City 4½s '67	107½	107⅝
NY City 3¼s Nov '54	92	92
NY Connec Ry 4½s '53	100½	100½
NY Dock 5s '38	83	82
NY NH&H ctl 6s '40	105½	105½
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	118	118
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	33	33
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	43¾	40⅜
NY Ry inc 4s '65	35½	35½
NY Ry inc 4s A '60	51½	51½
NY State 4½s ct	7⅞	7⅞
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	8	8
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	108¼	108¼
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	101⅝	101⅝
NY Tel deb 4s '49	102	101⅞
NY Tel rfg 4s '41	106½	106⅜
NY Trap Rock 6s '48	99¾	99¾
Ning Falls Pow 5s '33	103½	103½
Nor Am Ed 5s Ct	99¾	98¾
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	103½	103½
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	68	68
Nor Pac pr lin 4s '97	95	94⅝
Nor Pac 4s B 2047	112	111¾
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	103½	103⅝
Oro Wash RR & N 4s '61	93¾	93¾
Otis Steel 6s '41	100¼	100
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	103½	103½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	102¾	102¾
Paramount Publix 5½s	87	86
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	94	93½
Parmelee Trans 6s '44	43	41¾
Pathé Ex inc 7s '37	52½	51½
Penn RR con 4s '48	97⅛	97⅛
Penn RR 4½s D	97½	97½
Penn RR con 4½s '60	104½	103¾
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	103¾	103¾
Penn RR 5s '64	104	104
Penn RR gen 5s '68	109⅝	109⅝
Pere Marquette 4s '56	85	85
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	93½	93
Phil Co 5s '67	100⅝	100⅝
Phil & Read Chi 5s '73	93½	93½
Phil & Read Ct 5s '49	87½	87½
Pillsbury Flour 5½ 5s	104⅝	104⅝
Pitts & W Va 4½s C	98½	98½
Pitts CCASt. L 5s '75	101⅛	101
Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46	108	108
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	77	76½
Pub Ser E&G 4½s '67	101¾	101¾
Pub Ser E&G 1970	102	101⅝
Pure Oil 5½s '37	96	96
Pure Oil 5½s '48	95	95
Read rfg 4½s '97 D	101⅝	101⅝
Read rfg 4½s '97 B	101⅝	101⅝
Read Con RR NJ col 4s '51	94½	94½
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	89¼	89½
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	89½	89½
Richfield Oil 6s	77½	78
Rep I&S sf 5s '40	100	100
Rio G & W col 4s '49	82	82
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	82½	83½
Rochester Gas 7s '46	106½	106½
Rock I Ark&Lou 4½s '34	100⅝	100½
St Joseph & GI 4s '47	87½	87⅞
StL-IM&S gen 5s '31	100⅞	100⅞
StL & SF A 5s '50	85	85
StL & SF 4½s '78	84	83¾
StL & SF 5s B '80	88⅝	88½
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	103	100
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	93⅞	93
Scioto Val & NE 4s '89	97½	97½
Sebd AL gold 4s st '50	53⅜	53½
Seabd AL con 6s '45	20	21½
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	20	15½
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s B '35	19	19½
Shell Pipe 6s '52	93	93
Shell Union 5s '47	96	96
Shell Union 5s ct ww	88⅛	88
Shubert Theater 6s '42	34	34
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	103	103
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	82¾	82½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	99¾	99½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	101	100⅝
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	101¾	101½
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	100	99⅝
Smith A O 6½s '33	103	103
So Pacific col 4s '49	83½	83½
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	85⅝	85⅝
So Pacific 4½s '68	97½	97½
So Pacific 4½s '69 ww	98	97⅝
So Pacific Oregon A 4½s '77	100¼	100¼
So Ry gen 4s '56	83⅝	83⅝
So Ry con 5s '94	107⅛	107⅛
So Ry gen 6½s '56	115¼	115¼
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	105⅞	105⅞
So Bell Tel 5s	105	105
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104⅜	104⅜
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	100	100
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	71⅜	71⅜
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	106⅞	106
Texas Corp 5s '44	101	100⅝
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	100	100
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	100	99⅝
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	47¼	47⅛
Third Ave adj 5s '60	28¼	28¼
Trumbell Steel 6s '41	99	99
Union El of Chi 8s	73¼	72½
Union Oil Cal 5s '45 ww	97	97
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	99½	99⅛
Union Pacific 4s '68	93½	92
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	95⅛	95
Union Pacific 4½s '67	101	100½
US Rubber 5s '47	73½	73
Utica Gas & Elec 5s '57	108	108
Util P&L 5s ww	75	74½
Vera Cruz & P 4½s A '34	6½	6½
Va Ry 5s '62	103½	101¾
Wabash 4½s '78	87¾	86½
Wabash 5s B '76	95½	95½
Wabash 2d 5s '39	101½	101½
Wabash 5s D	95⅜	95⅜
Walworth 6s '45	80¾	80¾
Walworth 6½s '38	85	85
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	50	50
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	103¼	103½
Warner Bros Pict 6s	72	70½
West Pa Pow 5½s F '53	106	106
Western Maryland 4s '52	83¾	83½
Western Pac 5s A '46	94½	94
Western Un R E 4½s '50	101⅜	101½
Western Un col 5s '30	104¼	104¼
Western Un 5s '60	103	102¾
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	90¾	90¾
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	103½	103½
White Sew Mach 6s '36 xw	40	38
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	11	8
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	90½	89½
Winston Salem 4s	90	90
Youngstown Sheet 5s	102½	102⅝

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Nov13	Nov14
				Last	
1st 4¼s '47	103.24	103.24	102.26	103.24	103.25
4th 4¼s '38	103.20	103.21	103.20	103.21	103.21

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.6 as 102 6-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	70	70
Akerahus 5s '63	85¾	85¾
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	88½	88½
Antioquia 7s B '46	67	66
Antwerp 5s '58	100¼	100¼
Argentine 5½s '62 w	86½	86½
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	94½	94½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	93¾	93¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	94	94
Argentine Gov 6s '61	93¾	93¾
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	93½	93¾
Australia 4½s '57	73½	72
Australia 5s '55	77	76
Australia 5s '57	78	77
Austria (Gov) 7s '43 ct	91	91
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	104¾	104½
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50	97	96¾
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	95	95
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	82½	82½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	102¾	102¼
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	108¼	108¼
Belgium (King) 7s '55	112¾	112¾
Belgium (King) 7s '56	108	107½
Belgium (King) 8s '41	108½	108⅜
Berlin 6s '58	71½	71⅜
Berlin 6½s '50	83	83
Berlin Elec 6s	68	68
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	84	84
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '69	55	54⅞
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	71½	71½
Brazil (Cen F Ry) 7s '52	75½	75¼
Brazil 6½s '26-57	70¾	70¼
Brazil 6½s '27-57	70⅜	70
Brazil (US) 8s '41	87½	86½
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 w w	63	62½
Bremen 7s '36	93½	93
Brisbane 5s '57	70	70
Budapest (City) 6s '62	73	73
Buenos Aires 6s '61	76	75½
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	96	96
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	73	73
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	101	101
Canada (Dom) 5s '31	100¾	100¾
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	105½	105½
Carlsbad (City) 8s '54	108	108
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	78	78
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	81½	81½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	83½	83½
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	83¼	83
Chile (Rep) 6s 61 Feb	83½	83
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	85	85
Chile (Rep) 7s '63	83	83
Columbia Ag & Bk 6s '48	63½	63½
Columbia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	68½	67
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	66½	66½
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	60	60
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	100¼	99⅞
Cuba (Rep) 5s '04) '44	97	97
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	82	80
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	58½	58½
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	109¾	109¾
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	109¾	109¾
Danish Mun 8s B '46	108⅜	108⅜
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	94⅜	94⅜
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105⅝	105⅝
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	98¼	98¼
Dominic (Rep) sf 5½s '42	93	90
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	90½	90½
Dutch El 6s '47	102¾	102¾
Dutch El sf 6s '62	103	103
Estonia Bank 7s '67	82	82
Fiat 7s '46 war	84½	84½
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	84½	84½
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	87½	87½
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	94½	94⅝
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	106½	106½
Frankfort 6½s	77	76½
French (Rep) 7s '49	120¼	120¼
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125⅝	125⅝
German 7s '49	101¾	101
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	82	81
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	73¾	73¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	74	73¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	86½	86
Germ El Pow '53	78½	76
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	81½	81½
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	89¼	89¼
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40 ex-w	94	94
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	72¾	71¾
Greek 6s '68	85	84⅝
Greek 7s '64	100	100
Hamburg 6s '46	85½	85⅝
Heidelberg (City) 7½s '50	93	93
Helsingfors 6½s	85	85
Hungary Mun 7s '45	78¾	78¼
Ilseder Steel 6s '48 ct	81½	81
Irish Free State 5s '60	103⅝	103⅝
Italian Credit Con 7s '47	93	93
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	97½	97½
Italy (King) 7s '51	94¾	94¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	86¾	86¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	97	97
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	103⅜	103⅜
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s	92⅝	92⅝
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '57	89	89
Karstadt 6s '43	67½	66
Kreuger & Toll 5s '50 ww	94¼	94⅛
Leipsig (City) 7s '47	85	85
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	83	83
Lyons (City) 6s '34	105½	105
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	105½	105½
Medellin 6½s '54	63	61
Mex I R R 4½s A	11	11
Milan (City) 6½s '52	83	82¾
New South

THE RADIO PLAYHOUSE

Narrow 'Gate' of Stenode Set Eliminates Most of Static

'Up and Down' Musical Variations on Carrier Wave Instead of 'Sideways' Sideband Theory Variations Make Feat Possible

By VOLNEY D. HURD

STATICLESS reception has been an all-absorbing theme of the writer's radio thinking since hearing the demonstration of Dr. James Robinson's Stenode Radiostat, shown by his chief engineer, Percy W. Harris, in New York last week under the cordial auspices of Arthur Lynch, editor of Radio News. We published a story on the front page immediately after the demonstration telling about the idea in a very simplified form. So perhaps if today we wander into the semi-technical occasionally our readers will forgive us.

In the first place, on what has been seen and studied to date, the writer is sold on this idea. A week's contemplation in which every possible weakness in the theory was studied has failed to show up a defect. So unless someone can prove Dr. Robinson wrong, we personally will join the non-sideband theorists.

The sideband theory is a perfectly good mathematical picture and with the present type of receiver it is natural that it should be accepted as as actual physical fact. But when Dr. Robinson designed a receiver 10 times as sharp in tuning as our present sets he discovered that the music which is supposed to be sidebands still came through when it should have been totally destroyed.

New Theory Is Needed

When one discovers through a practical test that a theory seems to be wrong, they are naturally going to work out a new theory and Dr. Robinson has done that and it appears to be water-tight. Let us take the carrier wave of a station. This is supposed to be a steady, nonvarying stream of electrical energy which carries music to our sets. It can vary in two directions, one of which is decidedly nondesirable. It can wabble from side to side by letting its frequency vary and it can vary in intensity or, for pictorial purposes, we might say up and down.

Variation of frequency is forbidden by government regulation and that is why crystal controlled transmitters are now used everywhere. The slightest amount of frequency deviation is forbidden. With only a definite number of wavelengths available such variations would literally have waves bumping back and forth into one another, causing much whistling in our receiving sets. The sideband theory would have little waves swing out along the sides of this nonvarying carrier, however, giving the same space-taking effect as though it wabbled. The space needed for the swing would be 10 kilocycles, the width of the radio station channels allotted by the radio art today. This estimated requirement is the reason for there being only 90 broadcast wavelengths.

Taking it the other way, a carrier wave can vary in intensity, or up and down, and we find that this variation has no unfavorable effects. Swinging up and down, it cannot come into contact with any other wave. Now if this carrier varies in intensity and does it with complex hills and valleys in its variations, like the path of the needle groove on a phonograph, these hills and valleys are bound to turn into music when they hit the detector of a receiving set. No matter how complex they are or how rapid the vibrations, they must go through and be converted into the set.

You will note that in using this latter method we have not found it necessary to go sideways for any of our musical modulation on the carrier. Therefore if a carrier can bring us music without depending upon sideways variations, what is the need of 10 kilocycles separation between broadcast wavelengths? If the carrier is even 1000 cycles wide, then we should be able to have 10 wavelengths in a 10-kilocycle band rather than one as at present.

Narrow Gate Is Answer

The limitation of previous radio apparatus has caused this fact to be undiscovered before, because existing sets, not tuning down to anything approaching a 1000-cycle width of the "gate" in the set, have admitted stations a distance of at least 5000 cycles on either side of the carrier, a total width of 10,000 cycles, and of course the result has been a mixing of station carriers with the resulting whistling and garbling of speech and music.

Dr. Robinson, in discovering a way of putting a truly narrow gate in a receiver through the use of a crystal, has proved that stations can be operated much closer together when properly separated in the receiver and thus proves that the music on a carrier comes in the form of varying amplitude intensity rather than in sidebands.

To bear this out, the 1000-watt Graybar transmitters have a 5000-watt tube in the last stage. Why? Because during the transmission of music the volume surges will often run up to 4000 watts. Thus our present-day transmitters are designed for extreme carrier wave intensity variation. It is perfectly simple to picture this intensity variation taking place in the form of many minor ripples or hills and valleys which represent the music from the broadcasting studio.

We started off to say how much we were absorbed in static-less reception. We had to wander from it in order to explain the Robinson theory of narrow gate reception, for this is also the secret of the static reduction. In the Robinson set we heard we estimated the static as reduced at least 75 per cent and probably more. It was truly breath-taking. On one set a constant roar accompanied the music. On the Stenode the same music with the same volume came in beautifully clear with so little noise that it seemed totally absent by comparison.

Of course, the static-reduction of the Stenode is a by-product, but it may well become the entering wedge for bringing about the ultimate use of the system and thus tripling or quadrupling the number of waves in the present broadcast band.

Let us consider static like a huge wave rolling in from the ocean. Static has no wavelength but is present on all wavelengths, thus the comparison. If we should erect a breakwater in front of this wave with an opening in it 10 feet wide we would get a 10-foot front of that wave roaring through. If we cut down that opening to one foot we would get but about one-tenth of the front of the wave.

Considering the 10-foot opening as the usual broadcast set and the one-foot opening as the Stenode Radiostat, the reason for the marked reduction of static noise in this latter set is immediately apparent. Incidentally this explains something we ran into several years ago and could not explain at that time.

We developed in this department a very successful broadcast set known as the Supersonic, not to be confused with the Supersonic Short Wave unit of this year, a set which brought in reports from most users of extremely good quality and sensitivity and somehow or other, a seeming reduction in noise or static. We had noticed this ourselves and yet could not account for it. The Robinson theory explains it. This simple little superheterodyne type of set had a regenerative first detector, which is a very sharply tuned circuit. The oscillator changed the wave up to an intermediate frequency just above the broadcast band. This operation meant greatly increased sharpness. Using such an intermediate frequency we could get good sharp tuning in this part of the set. We used only a single intermediate stage, but followed this with a second regenerative detector. The two regenerative detectors plus a single stage of intermediate frequency just above the broadcast band produced an extremely sharp tuning receiver. What we were getting was therefore somewhat of a narrow gate effect. Of course it did not approach the sharpness of the Robinson set, but it did cut down the reception of static to a noticeable degree. And this set was invariably reported as having exceptionally fine tone quality, which also bears out the Robinson theory.

To try and introduce the Stenode system in broadcasting would cause too much resistance due to there being over 13,000,000 ordinary types of sets now in use. The static reduction angle solves the problem. Sales of sets which use this system would surely fill an immediate need since both city and country dwellers are troubled by static.

Ultimately, enough of these sets would be in general use to justify the taking of a small portion of the broadcast band and dividing it up into say twice as many channels for a start. More sets would be used and more subdivisions could be made until gradually the system was brought into general effect, much as the tuned R. F. receiver made possible the number of stations today and eliminated the old single circuit receiver. It looks like another case of history repeating itself.

The Week's Program Trend

"The Play's the Thing . . ."

GOOD radio drama is not heard often these days. Much is said for it by those who produce and play it, but for every play that comes out of the loudspeaker as drama, several come out as mere dialogue. The run-of-the-mine radio actor reads his part as though he were "speaking his piece" on school committee visiting day. It is a rare radio actor who projects the character and not himself only; and we have heard the work of very few directors of radio drama who seem to have sufficient imagination of their own to appeal to the coöperation of ours, even to the extent of setting up the scenes of the play in our own mind.

Notable recent exceptions include certain of the Radio Guild and Shakespearean dramas produced by the National Broadcasting Company, and some of the Ibsen plays projected through WOR's microphone. But none of these has equaled, much less surpassed, the production, some time ago, of "Beggar on Horseback," by Cecil Lewis, visiting producer for the British Broadcasting Corporation. Using three studios, one for the players, one for the jazz denoting the materialism of his hero and the third for the classical strains reflecting his higher aspirations, Mr. Lewis lost none of the subtleties of line, situation or character which are the essence of that fantasy. But his multiple studio system required an extraordinary amount of rehearsing time, which was onerous indeed to American radio players, who take their rehearsals as they take a hurried sandwich at a soda counter; and it was anathema to commercial radiocasting because it used not one but three studios without financial return, but rather with every probability of disrupting rehearsals and program schedules designed to produce revenue.

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And so Cecil Lewis shot high above the listener's horizon, like a rocket, illumined the whole landscape of radio drama with a flash of genius—and then, quite as suddenly, went out, smothered by commercial radiocasting. Since then most of the radio drama we have heard has been little better than the stick of the Lewis rocket.

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There is at least one hopeful sign. The NBC on Nov. 14 began a series of 26 weekly productions of outstanding plays. In several instances the actor or actress who helped to make the play famous on the stage will act in it before the microphone. Under the general title of The Radio Guild, this series is offered as an educational feature at 4 p. m. eastern standard time, and in the hope that it will do for drama on the air what Walter Damrosch has done for music. The plays are selected from the reading lists of secondary schools and colleges, as an extracurriculum course in dramatic literature.

First on the schedule was Margaret Anglin in the "Iphigenia and Aulis" of Euripides. Others will include: Nov. 21, "Julius Cæsar;" Nov. 28, "Milestones," with Tom Powers; followed by "The Green Goddess;" "The Doll's House," with Eva Le Gallienne and Dudley Digges; "The School for Scandal," with Margaret Kennedy and Basil Rathbone; "Peter Gynt," "The Servant in the House," "Twelfth Night," "The Rivals," "Lady Windermere's Fan," "Mr. Pim Passes By," "The Melting Pot," "Romeo and Juliet," "Hamlet," "Beau Brummel," and Schiller's "Mary Stuart."

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An ambitious program, indeed, and quite harmless from the standpoint of giving college and school students anything so modern that it might cause them—or their teachers—to worry a bit. But the program gives the NBC an opportunity to prove, to the hilt, what can be done with radio drama under the American system of radiocasting. Mr. Lewis has established a bogey worth shooting for. We hope the NBC will make it. We hope the plays will be acted and not merely read. We hope they will stir the imagination and not merely agitate the microphone. These, more or less, are plays which have passed into the classic stage, but they are not sacred; they can be torn apart and remade for the particular exigencies of radiocasting. And when the job is done, we shall know better than we know now whether a play written for the stage can even approach its highest possibilities as radio drama; or whether the technique of radiocasting, for its highest expression, demands plays written solely with those requirements in mind.

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Once more we lift the hat to WOR. In the Kremlin Art Quintet it has found Russian singers whose voices are resonant with beauty and whose selections are far from the beaten track of radio music. For many a half hour of sheer musical pleasure during the last month or so, we should like to pay tribute here to Ivan Ivanovich and Nicholas Wasilevsky, tenors; Ivan Mashihin, bass baritone; Stefan Kozakevich, baritone, and Alexander Kurochkin, basse profundo and master of low C below low F. Miss Mercedes Bennett (how did a name like that get in with all those others?) at the piano adds much to the success of these programs, and Basil Ruysdael announces them in a manner befitting an announcer who, lacking the publicity showered on some others, is yet one of the finest on the air.

L. A.

National Corn-Husking Championship Won by Iowa Man With 30.34 Bushels

NORTON, Kan.—By husking and throwing into his wagon an average of about 45 ears of plump, well-matured, white corn a minute, for 80 consecutive minutes, Fred Stanek of Fort Dodge, Ia., won the seventh annual national corn-husking contest held near here Nov. 14.

His record stands at 30.34 bushels of corn. He lost 24.75 pounds and 35.55 pounds, respectively, from his gross load of corn for leaving marketable corn in the field and for throwing more than five ounces of husks per 100 pounds of corn into the wagon.

This is Mr. Stanek's fourth national championship. He emerged victor in the 1924, 1925 and 1927 national contests. His latest record, achieved in northwestern Kansas, where Indians ranged only 60 years ago, is his best record. It also is the second highest all-time mark. The standing high national corn-husking record, 35.8 bushels, is held by Elmer Williams of Illinois.

A crowd of from 35,000 to 40,000 witnessed this year's picturesque battle, promoted by the Kansas Farmer, one of the leading farm papers in the states competing. It was described here as the largest corn-husking contest, in point of attendance, ever held anywhere. Matched black teams and uniform wagons were provided for each husker. Ten bands from surrounding towns and a parade with as many floats and a public address system provided entertainment.

A special program, held in the shelter of a huge tent, was enjoyed by the women visitors. A broadcasting company, with special equipment installed at the scene of the contest, sent a complete report of the event to a nation-wide radio audience over a network of 51 associated stations. Motion-pictures, both sound and still, were taken.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Louse F. Sappenfield, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Evelyn S. Potter, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Edith A. Watts, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Laurena Gardner, Monroe, Wis.
Miss Winifred Gardner, Monroe, Wis.
Miss Celda Katzenstein, Milwaukee, Wis.
Mrs. Edna Wright Dolf, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Eula B. King, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Mate G. Taylor, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Augusta C. Cloussen, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Edith C. Baker, Lansing, Mich.
Arthur D. Baker, Lansing, Mich.
Elisabeth Tabor Hill, Santa Barbara, Calif.
Mrs. Eula L. Lowe, Hollywood, Calif.
Emma C. Brazier, Sabetha, Kan.
Emma Jenkins, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Recarda M. Carpenter, Altadena, Calif.
Mrs. Lura M. Fleming, Jackson, Miss.
Mrs. Flora L. Johnston, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. S. Elisabeth McMillin, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Carrie Bart Chilson, Kirkwood, Mo.
Mrs. Ellen B. Evans, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Fannie Myers, Omaha, Neb.
Mrs. Mabel Crump MacAulay, Homewood, Ill.
C. H. MacAulay, Homewood, Ill.
Gail W. Kennedy, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Mrs. Addie S. Hale, West Hartford, Conn.
Beth M. Wetherbee, Hartford, Conn.
Harry C. Evans, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Corbin Powell, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Ruth Powell Wenban, Lake Forest, Ill.
Mrs. Florence Powell Johnston, Glen Ellyn, Ill.
Vida M. Smith, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Edith H. Bettles, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Minnie Mosher, Chicago, Ill.
Eunice Foss, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Edna Huston, Kalamazoo, Mich.

A Key to Radio Public Speaking

By HAROLD HOBSON

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

NO ASPECT of radio has aroused wider interest, or evoked keener discussion, than its effect upon public speaking. Plenty of material exists for a sound estimate, for large numbers of men eminent for their oratorical powers have appeared before the microphone, including President Hoover, Ramsay MacDonald, David Lloyd George, G. Bernard Shaw, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Winston Churchill, Philip Snowden, Sir John Simon, the Earl of Birkenhead, and many others. Yet the impression which these men, and men like them, have made on the radio cannot have been uniformly favorable, since an important American view of the effect of wireless upon public speaking, expressed some little time ago, struck a curiously despondent note.

According to this estimate of the question, audiences actually assembled to hear a speaker in some definite place are usually fairly homogeneous in character, and the speaker knows exactly what subjects he must touch on lightly in order to avoid antagonism, and on what topics he can let himself go, with the fire and enthusiasm that are essential to an exciting address. But the radio audience is composed of people of infinitely differing views and interests on every conceivable subject, so that whatever is said of a decisive nature is practically certain to alienate someone. The result is that the radio speaker strives after vague and noncommittal sentences that cannot possibly arouse opposition in anyone, and his speech falls to a drab level of monotonous commonplace.

But this ingenious theory is surely founded on a misconception. Whilst one would not deny that a friendly and responsive audience may be a great help to a speaker, it remains true that many of the world's foremost orators have been quite indifferent as to whether their hearers were favorable or hostile. Walpole never spoke more finely than near the end of his career when his opponents massed the House of Commons against him; the most characteristic memories of Chatham depict him quelling disorder and hostility; and such audiences as Burke could obtain to listen to him either bitterly disagreed with his views or were else good-humoredly contemptuous of them.

The knowledge that that amusing but irritating Prime Minister, Lord North, could be relied upon to wake up at inconvenient moments and applaud inappropriately and sarcastically, must have been annoying, but it did not prevent Burke from delivering his great speech on Conciliation with the Colonies. The best type of public speaker, therefore, is hardly likely to be adversely affected by radio's providing him with a partly dissenting audience, since disagreement, if it does anything at all, will most probably spur him on to greater effort.

What the radio speech loses through the speaker's play of feature and eloquence of gesture not being transmitted, Gen. Charles G. Dawes suggests is gained in another way by a kind of intellectual quickening that seems to come over listeners to an address that is extempore instead of read from a manuscript. This interesting proposition may account for the excellence of Stanley Baldwin as a radio orator. Mr. Baldwin is not generally accounted a great platform speaker like, for example, Mr. Lloyd George; yet, as Wickham Steed, in "The Real Stanley Baldwin" notes, he succeeds as a radio speaker where the Liberal leader sometimes comes near to failure. Mr. Baldwin invariably appears to be making up as he goes along; in his careful, labored, slowly articulated remarks he seems to be searching everywhere for the next word that he is going to utter except on the paper on which it is plainly written before him.

This was particularly noticeable and notable in the five-minute address he delivered on the Saturday evening of the general strike in 1926. The writer heard this as one of a group of about 100 people gathered in the radio room of the Oxford Union. At the outset the audience was plainly unsympathetic, being inclined to scoff at a Prime Minister who, at the end of four days of a national crisis, had done nothing spectacular in coping with it. A smooth, easily delivered address, or one smothered in debating points, or theatrically effective periods, would merely have increased the feeling that the Premier had no real grip of the situation. Yet the Premier's message, with its halting sentences, its difficultly expressed ideas, as of a man slowly working his way, through immense hardships, toward the solution of a problem that remained almost insoluble so long as the people continued to deny him their coöperation, was singularly impressive, and its patent scorn for the usual tricks of rhetoric completely altered the temper of his Oxford audience. The obvious honesty and sincerity to which it owed its success "got across" because of its apparent extemporaneousness.

Radio therefore seems likely to encourage a more intellectual type of speaking, since rhetoric is rarely effective when divorced from an imposing platform presence, and it will no doubt encourage the development of extempore delivery.

ENOUGH OFFICE ROOM FOR NEXT TWO YEARS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Enough office space is now available in practically all parts of the United States to care for the needs of business expansion during the next two years, the National Association of Building Owners and Managers reports, following a recent survey.

The amount of vacant space, according to the report, exceeds all available office space of Cleveland, Philadelphia and Los Angeles combined, and is nearly 14 per cent of the total office space provided by the 43 cities surveyed. It is said to be the largest percentage of vacancy since the association began its surveys seven years ago. Buildings are now under construction which will add another 11,000,000 square feet to the surplus.

NEW RADIO STATION OPENS IN VERA CRUZ

VERA CRUZ, Mex. (By U. P.)—Establishment of the new broadcasting station XETF is expected to aid greatly the sale of radio sets in the State of Vera Cruz. Radio dealers estimate that there are 1000 receiving sets in the city of Vera Cruz and about 5000 throughout the State.

During the rainy season, from June to October, reception from Mexico City, only 200 miles distant, is almost impossible. In the dry season, from October to April, the Mexico City stations cannot be heard at all, but stations in the southern part of the United States are received with fair clarity. Besides XETF there is only one other broadcasting station in the State, which is at Jalapa, the capital, owned by the state government.

PERU CREDIT EXTENDED

LIMA, Peru (By U. P.)—A Treasury decree announced Nov. 12 that the National City Bank and Seligman & Co. on Nov. 1 had agreed to extend for six months the bank credit of $1,300,000 for construction of port works at Callao. Payment of the credit, originally scheduled for November, is now set for May 1, 1931.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—P" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. Where only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern standard except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR MONDAY, NOV. 17

Orchestral

Ludwig Laurier's Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). 6:05, 6:45.
Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, Henri Verbrugghen, conductor (CBS—T). Overture, "Roman Carnival" (Berlioz); Moment Musical (Schubert); Wiatata Poi (Maori Dance-Song) (Hill); Depuis Le Jour-Louise (Charpentier); Ruth Lyon, soloist. 9.
Rochester Civic Orchestra, Guy Fraser Harrison, conductor) (WJZ—T). Best selections, "Mignon Overture," "Requiem for Three Cellı and Orchestra" and "Sally in Our Alley" for string orchestra. 10.
Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). Descriptive music. 11.

Vocal and Instrumental

Roxy and his Gang (WJZ—T). "Rapsoana," a collection of "Charmaine," "Diane," "Angela Mia" and other songs of Erno Rapee by the orchestra under his direction. 7:45.
Concert orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; male quartet (A. & P.—WEAF Chain). Excerpts from opera, operetta and musical comedy, also short program favorites and ballads. 8:30.
Brigadiers Quartet; James Melton, tenor; Frank Black's orchestra (WEAF—T). Ballady including a special Irish group and college group. 9:30.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Amos 'n' Andy" (WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago. 10. NBC Pacific. 8:30.
Robert L. Ripley, "Believe It or Not" (WEAF Chain). Grecian program. 7:30.
"Real Folks" (WJZ Chain). Bird, Fish and Animal Show. 9:30.
"The Copper Beeches" (WEAF Chain). Sherlock Holmes period. 10.
"Empire Builders" (Great Northern—WJZ—T). Railroad stories. 10:30.

Vocal Ensembles

Mormon Tabernacle Choir; Edwin P. Kimball, organist (WJZ—T). Bach, Mascagni, Beethoven and Mendelssohn. 6.

Rhythmic Music

Ponce Sisters; Retting and Platt, piano duo; Victor Young's Orchestra (WJZ—T). Popular review 9.
Duke Ellington and his orchestra (WJZ Chain). 12.

Recitalists

Phil Cook (WJZ—T). A one-man show. 7:30.

Talks

"Who's Behind the Name" (WEAF Chain). Edwin Alger, writer and cartoonist. 6:30.
Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain). Interpretations of the news. 6:45.
"Air Scoops With Elmer Smith" (WEAF Chain). American aviatrix. 7.
"Brazil in Revolution" (WEAF—T). James C. McDonald. 7:15.
"How's Business?" (WEAF—T). New series by Merle Thorpe, editor of Nation's Business. 8.

Programs Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Caroline Cabot Concert.
6:00 Dorothy Cornish, contralto;; Harriet Houghton, soprano.
6:30 Time; barometer; thermometer; news.
6:45 NBC, "Uncle Abe and David."
7:00 WEEI Ensemble.
8:00 Piano duo.
8:15 Recorded program.
8:30 Piano duo.
8:45 Mauds Erickson, soprano.
9:00 NBC, Symphony Orchestra; Walter Damrosch, conductor; "Adventures in Science," Floyd Gibbons.
10:00 NBC, Dance program.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (900kc-333m)

5:00 p. m.—"Uncle Bill and the Twins."
5:15 "Wire in the Army Now."
5:30 Stocks; road reports.
5:45 "Evening Stars."
6:00 Time; weather; temperature; Sport Digest.
6:15 Sid Reinhers and John Slater, piano duo.
6:30 Male trio; instrumental trio.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 Edward McEnelly's Orchestra.
8:00 NBC, "Circus" sketch.
8:15 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller" sketch.
8:30 NBC, Fuller Orchestra; Earle Spicer, baritone; male quartet.
9:00 Variety Hour.
9:30 NBC, Minstrel program.
10:00 NBC, Chicago Civic Opera Company "Manon."
11:00 Time; weather; Sport Digest, temperature.
11:09 Tom Clines' Statler Orchestra; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
6:00 "Limehouse Knights"; orchestra.
6:15 Theaters' Orchestra.
6:30 Dance music and football scores.
6:45 Book of Gems Orchestra.
7:00 "Stirth Quakers"; recorded program.
7:30 CBS, Henry Burbig, dialect comedian; Freddie Rich's orchestra.
8:00 Recorded orchestra; soloists; talk.
8:30 CBS, "Fire Fighters"; sketch.
8:45 CBS, Harry Salter and his orchestra; Adele Vasa, soprano.
9:00 CBS, Concert Band, Edward D'Anna, conductor; Indian legend.
9:30 CBS, "Future National Legislation," Senator Hendrik Shipstead, Minn.
10:00 CBS, Hank Simmons Show Boat: "O'Brien the Contractor."
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Danny's Mt. Royal Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.
12:00 CBS, Bert Lown and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:30 p. m.—Organ recital.
6:00 Fishermen's Program.
6:15 Big Sister Club.
6:45 "The Monitor Views the News."

FOR SUNDAY, NOV. 16

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

10:55 a. m.—Old South Church in Boston.
1:00 p. m.—University String Ensemble.
1:30 Kaala'au's Hawaiians.
2:00 NBC, Southern sketch.
2:30 "Famous Faiths"; "Why I Am a Congregationalist." Dr. Garfield Morgan.
3:30 Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
3:45 Masterpiece Pianist.
4:00 NBC, Dr. Cadman; chorus.
5:00 NBC, Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor. All-Wagner: Entrance of the Gods into Valhalla, Das Rheingold; Wotan's Farewell and Magic Fire Music, Die Walkure; Forest Murmurs, Siegfried; Siegfried's Rhine Journey, Closing Scene, Gotterdammerung.
7:00 NBC, Big Brother Club.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney Concert; Walter Smith's Band.
9:00 Two talks.
9:15 NBC, Josef Hofmann, pianist; Nelson Eddy, baritone; concert orchestra direction of Josef Pasternack.
10:15 NBC, Studebaker Champions Orchestra.
10:45 NBC, "Sunday at Seth Parker's."
11:45 News; time announcement.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (900kc-333m)

10:45 a. m.—Church of the Unity.
12:30 p. m.—Recorded dance music.
12:45 NBC, The Nomands: Russian music.
1:00 Statler organ, Louis Weir.
2:00 NBC, Roxy Symphony Orchestra, Erno Rapee, conductor.
3:00 Liberal Truth Hour; address.
4:00 NBC, Carlton Coon and Joe Sanders, vocal and piano
4:15 NBC, Crusaders Orchestra; chorus.
4:45 NBC, "Your Eyes"; quartet; ensemble.
5:00 NBC, Dr. Fosdick; chorus; orchestra.
6:00 Time; weather; temperature; duo.
6:15 Recorded orchestra; soloists; talk.
6:45 "Smiling Jim, Village Rhymster."
7:00 Time; Argentine String Quartet.
7:15 Goldman String Ensemble.
7:30 NBC, Josef Koestner's Orchestra; Fred Waldner, tenor.
8:00 NBC, Anna Jettick Quartet; Mme. Schumann-Heink, soloist.
8:15 NBC, Magazine Hour; sketches; music; talks.
9:15 Recorded sketch.
9:30 NBC, "World Adventures" with Floyd Gibbons.
10:00 Sport Digest.
10:15 NBC, Andy Sannella; novelty orchestra.
10:30 Part II, "Journey's End," WBZ Players; time.
11:00 NBC, Slumber Music Ensemble.
11:30 Weather; temperature.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

8:00 a. m.—Dudley Carollers.
9:00 CBS programs.
11:00 Cathedral Church of St. Paul.
12:15 p. m.—Recorded dance music.
12:30 Maurice Moscovitch, actor; Cantor Glickman.
2:00 "What's What in Books," Robert Emmons Rogers.
2:15 "A Foursome in Song"; male quartet.
2:30 Concert: String Orchestra; Grace Hamilton, pianist; George Boynton, tenor.
3:00 CBS, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Arturo Toscanini, conductor. Two Chorales (Bach-Respighi); Symphony No. 1 (Beethoven); Symphony No. 1 (Brahms).
5:00 CBS, The Rev. Donald G. Barnhouse.
5:30 CBS, French Trio; soloist.
6:00 Earle Nelson, tenor; Funnyboners, male trio; dance orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Diane Howard, soprano; Ben Alley, tenor; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
7:00 Fluffersities Orchestra.
7:15 Emily McKenzie, soprano; George Wheeler, tenor; Edward J. Lord, organist.
7:30 Arthur Fiedler conducting orchestra of Boston Symphony players.
8:00 Dance Orchestra and Trio.
8:30 CBS, Kaltenborn Edits the News.
8:45 CBS, "Quiet Harmonies"; girls' trio.
9:00 CBS, "Old Curiosity Shop"; sketch, "The Chinese Idol."
9:30 CBS, "Tone Pictures"; orchestra, direction of Domenico Savino.
10:00 CBS, Toscha Seidel, concert violinist; concert orchestra.
10:30 CBS, "Around the Samovar"; balalaika ensemble; soloists.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 Metropolitan Theater organ.
12:00 CBS, "Coral Islanders"; Hawaiian music and poetry readings.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

10:30 a. m.—Park Street Church services.
2:30 p. m.—Organ recital, Hotel Bradford.
3:00 MacDowell Ladies' Quartet.
3:30 Rescue Society Service.
5:00 Shep Wolan and his orchestra.
6:00 New England Conservatory of Music program: string quartet.

Radiophone Links Hawaiian Islands

LINKING the telephone systems of four islands of the Hawaiian group by radio, and thence via Honolulu with the transpacific radiotelephone, which within a year or two will connect Hawaii, the Philippines, Japan, Australia and New Zealand with North America, South America and Europe, is the ambitious undertaking upon which the Mutual Telephone Company of Hawaii has embarked.

Just as radio has made it possible to converse from almost any telephone in the United States and Canada with most of the telephones of Europe and a large portion of those in South America, the Hawaiian system has been projected to make inter-island conversations an everyday possibility.

Employing ultra-short waves for commercial telephony for the first time, the Hawaiian concern reports excellent results in five months of experimentation. Now it is asking the Federal Radio Commission for authority to use eight frequencies in the band from 35,000 to 54,000 kilocycles (8.75 to 5.56 meters) for a permanent inter-island service, which will be joined to the transpacific system as soon as it is completed.

That the frequencies will be granted for such a service was indicated following conferences here between the commission and John A. Balch, president of the Mutual Telephone Company. Mr. Balch told the commission engineers that the islands to be connected for the permanent service are Oahu, upon which Honolulu is situated, Kauai, Maui and Hawaii.

Heaviside Layer Distance Checked

Direct experimental proof of the existence of the Kennelly-Heaviside layer, the ionized "ceiling" of the upper atmosphere from which radio waves are refracted back to earth, is reported by the Radio Research Board of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research of Great Britain. Exhaustive researches, begun in 1925 by Prof. E. V. Appleton of King's College, London, in coöperation with the British Broadcasting Corporation, revealed the existence of this "ceiling" and led to calculations that its height was about 80 kilometers.

In the experiments, according to the newly released report, the wavelength of a transmitter was changed continuously through a short range and the interference maxima and minima between the energy propagated along the surface of the ground and the energy deviated downward from the upper atmosphere were recorded by a photographic apparatus at the receiving station, about 80 miles away.

Exhaustive research into atmospheric disturbances to radio transmission and reception were also carried on, the general conclusion reached that the predominant source of the world's atmospherics is always to be found in a land area where it is a summer afternoon. In its investigations into atmospherics, the department worked with automatic penwriting recorders installed at the Meteorological Office radio station at Aldershot and at Lerwick, Aboukir, Egypt, and Bangalore, India.

WOMEN LEAVING FARMS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RICHMOND, Va.—Leaving their children and household affairs to be looked after by their husbands, wives of farmers throughout the Shenandoah Valley are going to eastern cities to look for work as domestic servants. Drought conditions have brought about this situation.

Monday's Features

WEEI

8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:15 a. m.—NBC program.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:35 p. m.—NBC Farm and Home.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
4:00 p. m.—NBC programs.

WNAC

7:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS program.
12:00 noon—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

Nice Fresh Wavelengths Right From the Country German Idea

Picking Up of Distant Stations in Rural Areas and Relaying Them at Radio Frequency Into Cities Von Ardenne Scheme

By HOWARD SIEPEN

Berlin

"FRESH from the country" has been the appealing tag for eggs, butter, and milk for years. Now we have broadcasting reception "fresh from the country." Instead of having to listen to distant stations through the din of city static, city listeners can now have the signals picked up in the quiet of the country and sent to them on their original wavelengths through radio frequency transmission. This is a scheme which Baron Manfred von Ardenne, a young German radio engineer, recently put before the Heinrich Hertz Society in Berlin.

Hitherto the city dweller, wishing to listen-in to distant stations, had to do all the amplification and elimination of interference himself, for which purpose he needed a very good and expensive set. Baron von Ardenne's scheme would relieve the listener from this part of the work and would furnish him with the waves of the distant stations with the ease of reception of local station waves.

One might attempt to compare this development with the introduction of long-distance heating. Formerly every householder had to burn his own coal in big stoves. Now the combustion process is done for him centrally and he only needs simple radiators.

It is a well-known fact that distant stations can be received much better in the open country than in a city, because there is much less absorption and less interference in the country. It is unfortunate that precisely where the largest number of listeners-in live, namely in the city, long distance reception, which is one of the most valuable features of broadcasting, should be at its worst. What the city listener-in really needs is an antenna out in the country. Since this cannot be done individually, Baron von Ardenne hopes to do it collectively.

His idea is to receive about half a dozen important distant stations out in the country, perhaps 50 kilometers outside of the city, and conduct the high-frequency oscillations by cable into the city where they are sent out again in all their "country freshness."

At present distant stations are received outside the city in an ordinary receiving set being converted into low frequency oscillations, which oscillations are then transmitted into the city where they are reconverted into high-frequency oscillations and are sent out again bot a totally different wavelength. Thus the high-frequency oscillations pass through the audio and low-frequency circuits twice, once outside the city and once in the set of the listener-in. Naturally much distortion is involved by this old method.

There is a drawback to Baron von Ardene's system, in so far as listeners-in living about 50 to 100 kilometers outside the city, where the field of the relay station and of the original station are about equal in strength, might find it difficult to obtain a clear reception.

Living in the country, however, they have so many stations to choose from, Baron von Ardenne says, that they might easily dispense with receiving one of them quite clearly. This inconvenience would be outweighed by the gain experienced by the large number of city listeners-in who would then be able to hear about half a dozen distant stations with their simple apparatus as compared with none in the past.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

AGENTS WANTED

POLMET, THE WONDERFUL POLISHING CLOTH that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping" and "Modern Priscilla"; sell at 25c; sample free. P. C. GALE CO., Dept. 103, 18 Edinboro Street, Boston, Mass.

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BOOK-PLATE drawn to your individual taste; sketch, with estimate of cost submitted; correspondence solicited. OLD BRICK STUDIO, 3118 Harvard Road, Detroit.

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These bright, airy and attractive apartments ranging from two to four rooms. Toneful colors, attractive fixtures, electric refrigeration, incinerators, self-service elevators.

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24-hour elevator service.

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AUBURNDALE, MASS.—Small furnished apartment in private home; good location; handy to cars; $35 month. West Newton 1384-M.

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1, 2, 3-ROOM SUITES, unfurnished, all modern; no undesirable tenant welcomed; $35 up. SPRING REALTY CO 131 Audubon Road. Commonwealth 4740.

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(Opposite State House) BOSTON

2 and 3-room apartments, kitchenette and dinette and full tile (shower equipped) bath, exceptionally large living room with fireplace. Also a few 1-room apartments with full tile (shower equipped) bath.

Phone LIB. 1447 or apply to Supt. on premises.

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BOSTON—Sunny apartment, attractively furnished, 4 rooms and porch; rent reasonable, for winter months. Stadium 8543. 1359 Commonwealth Ave.

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BOSTON—A few 2 and 3-room suites on sublease at attractive rentals. Phone Kenmore 4000, Hotel Braemore, ask for Mr. Rsed.

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BEAUTIFUL 2-room unfurnished apartment with kitchenette and bath. Just completely remodeled. Fireplaces, hardwood floors, oil heat, electric refrigeration. Crafter. Just a step to anywhere in town. See it at 5 Melrose Street, Boston, or telephone Liberty 0015.

NEW YORK CITY, 385 Fort Washington Ave.—Unfurnished, sunny apartment, 8 rooms, 2 baths, extra lavatory, elevator; very reasonable; near Christian Science church; conveniently arranged for renting rooms. Inquire SUPERINTENDENT.

SOMERVILLE, MASS.—Apartment 5 to 8 rooms; desirable location; modern; rent reasonable to suitable tenant. Prospect 2329-M.

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CORNER of Evans Way in Fenway and Tetlow Street, Boston; one minute from Huntington Avenue cars, about 10 minutes from Boylston Street subway; to let unfurnished, beautiful, large, front, bay window suite of one room, kitchenette and bath, large closet; sun and air all day; absolutely quiet; available Dec. 1; abundant heat and hot water; courteous janitor service; fine tenants. Call Regent 6885.

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Attractive Cafe.
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Tel. KEN more 0483

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MISS ARNSON'S AGENCY supplies recommended assistants in homes, as attendants, governesses, infants' nurses, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, corner 115th. Cathedral 3351. N.Y.C.

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A FINE violin, made in Germany in the year of 1832 by Carl Schonger; no reasonable offer will be refused; also will sacrifice late model Leon Permanent Waving Machine, 24 heater, perfect condition. Write MRS. H. F., 1099 Franklin St., Johnstown, Pa.

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FURNISHED or unfurnished colonial home, 8 rooms, garage, large plot, shade trees, shrubbery; 3 minutes to rapid transit and trolley, 10 minutes to ferry; strictly residential. Enquire Dyer Place, Arrochar, Staten Island, N. Y. Phone St. George 5032.

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ST. PETERSBURG

Genuine Alligator Goods
and Other Gifts
KRUG'S GIFT SHOP
423 Central Ave., St. Petersburg, Fla.
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E. H. KANISS
Exclusive Diamond Broker
Exceptional bargains in diamonds of all sizes. Visit our store or write us.
Fine watch and jewelry repairing.
11 Florida Arcade, St. Petersburg, Florida

Ryals Green Bench Lunch
350 FIRST AVENUE N.
Not a restaurant—just a good place to eat. Home cooking. Everything the best. You are invited to visit our kitchen.

Nolen's
Cash Economy Grocery Co.
2300-2306 FIRST AVENUE, N.
18-32 22RD STREET, N.
ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
Generations of Experience Plus the Best of Materials Obtainable Give
ROOS BAKERY
Goods That Homemade Flavor
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SHEPARD & COMPANY
BOYS' AND GIRLS' SHOP
383-7 Central Avenue
Operated by O. & C. Lowry
Popular priced Boys' and Girls' Apparel from ages one to eighteen

TAMPA

BECKWITH-RANGE
JEWELRY CO.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

Christmas Cards
Beautiful Christmas Cards with Attractive Envelopes to match. Each card genuine steel engraved. 22 Cards and Envelopes, $1.00. Mail Orders Filled
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FLORIDA

TAMPA
(Continued)

South Florida's Greatest
WALK-OVER STORE
Invites Hard-to-Fit Feet

WALK-OVER BOOTERY
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DIXIE LAUNDRY
AND
DIXIE CLEANERS
"BIGGEST and BEST"
Phones Laundry 4232 Dry Cleaners 2849

Old Reliable Shoe Fixry
CHARLES S. UNGER, Manager
Established 1910
Shoes dyed any color
408 TAMPA STREET
Quality Material—Honest Service
Phone M-1278 TAMPA, FLORIDA

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Orange Laundry Co.
and
Colonial Cleaners
A Clean Service for Every Need.
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Shoes Clothing Furnishings
Catering to the better dressed man
"We outfit 'em from six to sixty"

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ATLANTA

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Georgia's Most Unique
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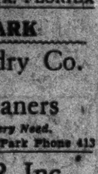
Charming Tea Rooms



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DRY CLEANING DYEING
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
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The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

Permanent Waving
Megee & Fuller
BEAUTY SHOP
All Lines of Beauty Culture
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Phone Wa. 1770

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Roofs, Heating, Sheet Metal Work
Have Your Furnace Vacuum-Cleaned
Now
CHARLES N. WALKER
ROOFING COMPANY
141 HOUSTON STREET WA 8747

L. Chaiage

Expert Restyling and
Cold Storage
220 PEACHTREE STREET
Phone Jackson 0414, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Whitman's Laundry
"Beats the Dutch"
Independent—Progressive—Competitive
Regenstein's
Peachtree Store
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
209 PEACHTREE STREET N. E.

EAGER & SIMPSON
CORSET SHOP
Corsets, Brassieres
and Underwear
24 Cain Street, N. E.

Schneider & Son
JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
107 PEACHTREE ST., N.E.
ATLANTA, GA.

THE FAMOUS
57 VARIETIES
PIGGLY WIGGLY

PHILLIPS & CREW
PIANO COMPANY
Established 1865
THE OLDEST MUSIC HOUSE IN GEORGIA
PIANOS RADIOS
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS

GEORGIA

ATLANTA
(Continued)

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CASH and CARRY
HOUSE OF SERVICE
All Dresses and Coats.....$1.00
Men's Suits and Overcoats.....75
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306 MORELAND N. E. 1030 PEACHTREE

National
Bellas Hess Co.
Inc.
37-39 Whitehall Street

SAVANNAH

Keep That Fresh
Snappy Appearance
in your clothes by having them Dry Cleaned often at
FREE BROS.
DRY CLEANING CO.
408 E. Broughton St., Savannah, Ga.

LADY JANE SHOP
21 BROUGHTON STREET, EAST
(New Location)
New Winter Styles
Coats, Dresses, Hats
Kickernick Patented Underdress

THOS. A. JONES CO.
Complete Outfitters for Men and Boys
Kuppenheimer Good Clothes
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Golf Equipment
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Family Washing ✦ Rough Dry
Economy
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Exclusive Agents
Rhoda and Admiralty Coals
A. M. HOWELL, Agent
Telephone 7255

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RICHARDSON'S
FLORIST
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Morris Shoe Repair Shop
16 WEST BROUGHTON ST.
Expert Shoe Repairing
All Work Guaranteed

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Lykes Service, Inc.
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GOODRICH TIRES
and QUAKER STATE OIL
Complete Auto Service and Parking
STATIONS AT
Market & Walnut, Coxe & Commerce
Arcade Basement

ABBOTT KNIGHT
INCORPORATED
Dry Cleansing! Shoe Repairing!
MOUNTAIN CITY LAUNDRY
"TELEPHONE SEVEN THOUSAND"

Ottis Green Hardware Co.
11 WEST PACK SQUARE
General Line Hardware and Tools
Sporting Goods
Paints, Oils and Brushes
Phone 1353

COAL
Carolina Coal & Ice Co.
66 Patton Avenue Phone 130

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50-50 SERVICE STORES
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Every Banking Service
Commercial Banking, Trust, Investment
Savings, Safe Deposit, and Insurance
AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Capital, Surplus and Profits, $2,200,000.00
Resources, $24,000,000.00

Charlotte Laundry
Incorporated
Launderers, Dyers and Cleaners
Rug Cleaning—Hat Cleaning
A Service to Fit Every Purse
Dial Phone 3-5191
Corner 2nd and College Streets

Organized 1874
Commercial
National Bank
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Capital $500,000.00; Surplus Profits, etc. Over $975,000.00
Invites Your Banking Business
Commercial, Savings and Trust
P. O. Box 393 Dial Phone 3-0533

Charles W. Christian Co.
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Engineers and Contractors

PENNSYLVANIA

READING

The Famous
CRYSTAL RESTAURANT
Rightown Tours on the Hours
The Home
Is the Only Competitor
646-647 PENN STREET
Also Annex—537 PENN STREET

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/2 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

MOTHER, permanently established in Switzerland, gladly welcomes children to share, with her children, home life and school advantages; girls from infancy; boys from infancy to 9 years; loving, efficient supervision; assistant is a graduate of two home training schools of Edinburgh, Scotland; Christian Scientists preferred. Apply MRS. HILL, Castel Rivaz, Territet-Montreux.

BUSINESS SERVICE

BERLIN—Economic adviser, administrator, financing—Wirtschaftsberater (BDW). Treuhänder. Finanzierungen. Beratung und Beistand in allen Fragen des Rechts- und Wirtschaftslebens. GUSTAV JENCKEL, Berlin Charl. Savignypl. 1. Tel. C 1 Steinpl. 0343.

DRESSMAKING

PARIS—"Suzy OLLIVIER" (herself); dressmaking, lingerie; comes to your home. Write to 6 rue de Calais IXème. Telephone, Central 34-05.

FLATS WANTED

HAMBURG—Gentlewoman, single, seeks pleasant flat, 3-4 rooms with kitchen, and offices, in villa in own garden, preferably near Hamburg-Altona, where fowls may be kept. FRAU Ethel BERNDT, Reulingen b/Pinneberg/Holstein.

FRENCH LESSONS

PARIS—French lady teaches French grammar, conversation, diplômes; knowledge English. MLLE. ROBBA, 49 rue Bonaparte. Danton 85-78.

PARIS—Mlle. DUCROS, French lessons, translations. Preparation theses—Historic and Literary works. 102 avenue Victor Hugo.

HOUSES FOR SALE

NICE, FRANCE—Attractive bijou villa, delightfully situated; 5 rooms, bath, kitchen; small terraced garden; lovely views; price frs. 200,000. Particulars M. B., 16 Avenue des Baumettes.

INSURANCE AGENTS

Paris. GERALD SIMONNOT
111, Rue Notre Dame des Champs
Will be pleased to help you, free of charge, in revising your present and establishing your future contracts for Insurances of all kinds with first-class firms.

MUSICIANS

BERLIN—Marta Haun, Kurfürstenstr. 31. Singer and Pianist. Instruction, co-operation concert work, opera. German, Italian, home or abroad.

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FRANCE—Paris vicinity; excellent accommodation found in well-appointed House edge of St-Cloud Park; paying guests taken and separate part of house available for family desiring to remain long period, facilities education, sports. Mme. ANTOINE, 10, rue des Dames-Marie, Divers Ville d'Auray (6-8-O).

MANTES, S.&O. (one hour from Paris)—French family would receive two young boys; comfortable home; tennis, boating. MME. MORIN, 20 Quai des Cordeliers, Mantes.

MISS FISHER
21, rue Washington (Champs-Elysées), Paris
Private Garden Excellent Table
Home Atmosphere Moderate Terms
Modern installation

PARIS SUBURBS—Madames MEYER, 6 rue Pontaline, Asnières, receive paying guests and students; villa facing park; garden; garage.

PARIS—Protestant family receives paying guests desirous improving French. Box E-50, The Christian Science Monitor, 3 Av. de l'Opéra.

POST WANTED

PARIS—Young lady desires chaperone American and English girls; gives French lessons. MRS. ZENKER, 21 rue Pierre Guérin (16ème). Tel.: Auteuil 6-57 (1-3 p. m.).

YOUNG WOMAN seeks half-days occupation, secretarial school diplomas, bookkeeping; reliable worker. Kindly address offers to MISS LEHMEIER, Florastr. 43, Zurich 8, Switzerland.

ROOMS TO LET

SWITZERLAND—One or two sunny rooms to let to person who seeks a quiet home, possibly with full board; every comfort, telephone; nice view on meadows. Further details from MISS H. KNOPFLI, Forchstr. 113, Zurich 8.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

GERMAN DICTION
FRAU FRIEDA RAPPAPORT
Lehrerin f. Kunst u. Rede. Berlin-Halensee, Joachim Friedr. Str. 6, Oh. I. Tel. Pfalzb. 9077

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NEW YORK
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2, Adelphi Terrace Tel. Temple Bar 1364
PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opera Gutenberg 42.71
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.400
BERLIN
80A Unter den Linden Merkur 6323
PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Bldg. Tel. Rittenhouse 9188
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Bldg. Tel. Webster 7182
CLEVELAND
1400 Union Trust Bldg. Tel. Cherry 7699
DETROIT
3-101 General Motors Bldg. Tel. Empire 2090
KANSAS CITY
405 Nat'l. Fid. Life Bldg. Tel. Victor 3703
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7340
LOS ANGELES
Van Nuys Bldg. Tel. Trinity 3004
SEATTLE
350 Skinner Bldg. Tel. Main 3904
ST. LOUIS
1778 Riway. Exch. Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 8173
PORTLAND, OREGON
1022 Am. Bank Bldg. Tel. Beacon 9398
Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

NEW ZEALAND
Store for Shoes and Boots
Godthaabsvej 17 Tel. Goth. 814y
Good quality Moderate Prices

FRANCE

CANNES—FRENCH RIVIERA

For reliable REAL ESTATE information on the Riviera, consult:
ALFRED SHARON
Attorney-at-Law
17, rue des Belges, Cannes
Many years of experience.

MENTON
FRENCH RIVIERA

MAISON DE BLANC
B. GUETSCHEL
33, Place Saint Roch, Menton
TROUSSEAUX—HANDKERCHIEFS
HAND EMBROIDERIES

NICE—FRENCH RIVIERA

EVERY APARTMENT in "LE COLIBRI" building, 10 rue Verdi, Nice, has a FRIGIDAIRE, telephone, central heating and insulated walls. BUY ONE at a reasonable price. Apply for particulars to:
HOVNANIAN & CO.
2, Bd. Victor-Hugo, Nice

HAVE you renewed your subscription to the Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

FRANCE

NICE—FRENCH RIVIERA
(Continued)

HOTEL BUCKINGHAM
5, Avenue Baquis
Running water in every room.
Lift, Central Heating.
RESTAURANT

PARIS

Grand Garage Descombes
13, rue Descombes, Paris (17ème)
(Porte Champerret) Tel.: Wagram 19-19

Complete and Conscientious Garage
SERVICE
We will buy, sell, exchange or repair a car of any make. Hire you one for a day or a month with or without a chauffeur.
ACCESSORIES
Sté Automobile Louis Graf & Co.

Hotel
de la Bourdonnais
113 Avenue de la Bourdonnais
Near Eiffel Tower. Modern hotel in an airy and quiet place *(ten minutes from the Opéra)*. 100 rooms, some with bath. English spoken. Up-to-date Restaurant.

LA MANUFACTURE DE LINGE
Colored bed and table linen.
TROUSSEAUX.
EMBROIDERIES.
Our colors guaranteed fast.
DIRECT TO BUYER
1, rue de Richelieu

DURING THE WINTER
Mme. G. P. VIALE
21, Bd. des Batignolles, Paris
will be glad to help you in your shopping. Wholesale prices guaranteed. Phone: Louvre 03-16.

MILLINERY
Haute Mode
Moderate Prices
ANNY DACCORD
56, Faubourg St-Honoré
Elysée Building No. 70

ROBIN RESTAURANT DES ALPES
10, rue du Marché Saint-Honoré, Paris
12, rue Grimaldi, Nice
ROME COOKING. Fresh Vegetables. CHICKEN AND TURKEY A SPECIALTY
English Spoken. Se Habla Espagnol.

H. J. HOWARD
STATIONER & ENGRAVER
7, rue Roy (Church St-Augustin)
(Corner of 130 Bd. Haussmann)
Telephone: Laborde 36-76.
Commercial & Society Stationery
Clients' own ideas carefully executed.

MARIA-JANE
9, rue Saint-Lazare
EXQUISITE
HAND-EMBROIDERED
BAGS
Original designs.
Point Beauvais, Viennois, Aubusson, Petit Point, etc.

Maurice
Hairdressing Salon
Operated by Experts—Soft Water
61, RUE DE L'ARCADE
(Opposite St-Lazare station)
Tel: Europe 39-35

Private Touring Service
Commissions Filled Purchases Made
Mr. & Mrs. AMMONS
European address: Hôtel Cécilia
11, Avenue Mac-Mahon, Paris. Tel. Carnot 32-10

PRINCESS MARY'S HOSIERY
French House: 205 rue St-Honoré
HIGH CLASS SILK STOCKINGS
ANGORA UNDERWEAR
ITALIAN SILK UNDERWEAR

SAINT RAPHAEL—
FRENCH RIVIERA

Dresses *Latest*
Jersey, etc. *Novelties*
BOKA
BOULEVARD FÉLIX MARTIN

GERMANY

BERLIN
(Continued)

PUPPENFEE
Friedrich Str. 192/193
an der Leipziger Str.
TOYS
Spielwaren

PENSION VON WASMER
Comfortable Rooms. Moderate Prices.
Nürnberger Str. 65, 1 u. 11 (Tauentzien Str.)
Tel. B 4 Bavaria 1586

LINEN FEATHER BEDS
FRAU ELSE BINNER
Siemensstadt
Reis Str. 15 Tel. Wilhelm 3218
Wäsche und Bettfedern

DRESDEN

CHRISTMAS CAKE
made of BEST INGREDIENTS and with FRESH BUTTER to be had at
Residenz-Konditorei, Seestr. 7
Tel. 19580 Mail orders filled.
Almond and Raisin Cake, M 2.40 per lb.
Most popular sizes 3 & 4 lbs.
WEIHNACHTS—STOLLEN
nur in ALLERBESTER QUALITÄT
hergestellt mit REINER BUTTER
Nachnahmeversand
Mandel- und Rosinenstollen, Pfd. M 2.40
Beliebteste Größen 3 und 4 Pfund

FREIBURG I. BRSG.

Black Forest, Freiburg i/Brsg.
POST HOTEL
View of Park
Good table; rooms with running hot and cold water and bath; garage. Telegrams: Posthotel Freiburgbrsg.

HAMBURG

To Help You
If the article you wish is not advertised in this issue, call C2 Bismarck 3423, where a bureau of all local and national advertisers is maintained.
Ferdinandstrasse 23
German & English Lessons
Frl. EMMA STEHN
Altona, Mathilden Str. 20 I r.
Deutscher und englischer Sprachunterricht

HOLLAND

AMSTERDAM

Ladies' Hats, Coats & Dresses
Specialty: Better Class
Viennese and Parisian Ready-Made Clothes
FIRMA BUYSMAN
22 van Baerlestraat Phone: 21106

S. WIJNBERG
Roelof Hartplein 13 Phone 22580
Sale-Repair-Tuning of all musical instruments. Ask for the records of hymns sung at Christian Science services.
PHILIP'S RADIO: its portable is a real little wonder.

THE HAGUE

Coelingh
The Hague
Tel.: 14444
First Class House
for
ELECTRIC
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

ARCHITECT-CONTRACTOR
Aannemer's Bedrijf
Cure dampness inside and outside walls with METALLIC LIQUID
H. J. BAARSLAG, Jr.
Pahudstraat 15-17. Tel. 73435

Handel in Brandstoffen & Aardappelen
Coal—Coke—Anthracite
Also for Central heating.
H. KEY
174 van Speijkstraat, The Hague
Tel.: 32282 Postcheque & Gironummer 98642

ITALY

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Old England Stores
6 VIA VECCHIETTI
English and American Groceries
Chiltprufe Hosiery, Flannels
Stockings and Socks
Sports Outfits, etc.

GIUSEPPE VIVALDI
10 Lung Arno Acciaiuoli
Florentine Jewelry, every variety of stone
Specialty: Fine Silver Work
Recommended by the Woman's Rest Tour Association of Boston

PORTOFINO MARE

SPLENDID HOTEL
A marvelous situation on the Italian Riviera
Homelike. Moderate Prices
Prop. Valentini Family

NORWAY

OSLO

ADELSTEN JENSEN
Torvet 13
Gentlemen's and Boys'
Outfitter

HILDE MILGAARD
Drammensveien 16 Telf. 453301
BOUQUETS
MODERN FLOWERWORK

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM
(Continued)

IF YOU are to buy pearls, jewelry, gold, silver or plate, don't omit to call at our shop. Refer to this paper, and you will get the best possible at the best price.
MOBERGS
GULDSMEDSAKTIEBOLAG
Kungsgatan 14

Carpets Curtains Tapestries
Myrstedts
Malmborna
Stockholm
Kungsgatan
5

PERSSONS
YARNS
Sturgatan 4
STOCKHOLM

H. BLOMBERGS JÄRNAFFÄR
Biblioteksgatan 1
HARDWARE and CUTLERY
ESKILSTUNA WARE A SPECIALITY
COPPER ARTICLES

SWITZERLAND

BERNE

To Help You
If the article you wish is not advertised in this issue, call Bollwerk 7019, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Bollwerk 15

PELZHAUS
CH. WEISS-STAIGER
Known for Reliability, Quality and Style
Large assortment in fur coats
Kramgasse 19

Renault
Limousine 6 cyl.
von frs. 6500-30.000
RENAULT
LANZ & CIE
Bern, Maulbeerstr. 9, Huttwil.

Hoch-Schuhe
Au Dock
Marktgasse 13. Bern

Californian & Australian
Fruits
DIRECT IMPORT
DAIRY PRODUCTS
L. Strüby-Baldinger
Hirschengraben 10 BERNE

CRYSTAL
Wwe. CHRISTENER'S ERBEN
Berne
58 Kramgasse

MEYER-MÜLLER
COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zürich
The HOUSE *for*
CARPETS *and* LINOLEUM
Coal, Wood and Benzine
J. WYSS & CO., A.G.
Schwanengasse 5
Telephone Bollwerk 7181-2-3

Biffi *MODES*
Bahnhofplatz 11
Near Schweizerhof

SADDLERY
H. BÜTIKOFER
All leather and travelling articles. Also made to order. Repairs.
Beundenfeldstrasse 57.

E. DUBLER
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor
Highly Recommended
Gutenbergstrasse 21 Tel. Bw. 73.37

MISS BIGLER
Certificated Teacher gives
ENGLISH LESSONS
Ter. Chr. 52.52 Ob. Dufourstrasse 23

G. HEFTI
MODES
Special Service
Rue du Marche 40, 1st floor

GENEVA

DYERS & CLEANERS
MAISON CRITIN
6 Place des Philosophes *(near Church)*
Goods dyed according to pattern. Rush orders quickly delivered, also goods delivered by post.
TELEPHONE 42.468

QUALITY GROCERIES
& DRUGSTORE
English & American Products
All articles for household cleaning.
CH. LECLERK & GORIN S. A.
Rue de Rive 8.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—*please mention the Monitor.*

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA
(Continued)

ARTISTIC SILVERPLATE
GEORG JENSEN
COPENHAGEN

COAL—COKE—WOOD
PAUL MAGNIN
14-16 Rue du Leman
Telephone 22.763

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AGRICULTEURS PROPRIETAIRES
All Property & Estates are sold & purchased on applying to
J. & L. DUPUIS
(régisseurs: Le Mont sur/Lausanne
Telephone 30153

G. ZIMMERMANN
MEAT—SAUSAGES
Place du Pont 3 Tel. 28726
Delivery to domicile.

MÜRREN

At the
Montana Boots & Sports House
in Mürren
1650 m. above sea level.
there is everything of the best for Winter Sport
We specialize in Skis & Skiing outfits. Lessons in skiing by expert, if desired. There are also comfortable sunny furnished flats to be let.
Apply Sport House Montana, Mürren

NEUCHATEL

"MERCURE"
the
High Class Grocery Store
will be glad to have the opportunity to serve you.
May we become your family grocer?

MAISON LÜTENEGGER—
SCHALLENBERGER
Avenue du 1er Mars 20. Telephone 873.
Hairdressing Saloon for Ladies & Gentlemen.
Manicure—Baths—Perfumery
Toilet Articles—Palmolive Soap

MME. SANDOZ-MOLLET
rue du Seyon 2
BOOKS—STATIONERY

Grands Magasins
WIRTHLIN & CIE
Rue St. Maurice
Confections for Ladies
Textiles—Silks

ST. GALLEN

Ladies' Fine Underwear
Retail, made to measure
Knitted Goods
BEST QUALITY
A. PREISIG & CO.
Schönaustr. 73 Tel. 3399

EUGEN STEINMANN
COAL—WOOD
Oberer Graben 22. Tel. 641

AD. SCHLUMPF
CONFECTIONER
Specialty: Gefüllte Biber
Rorschacherstr. 31 Tel. 804

HEIMATWERK
Hinterlauben 6
HANDWEAVINGS KERAMIC
GENUINE LACES

Snow-boots and Galoshes
A. TOBLER
Multergasse 21 Haus Renz

TOYS
H. ZOLLIKOFER
z. Scheggen Marktgasse 19

THUN

Mrs. E. DEBANNE
Ladies & Gentlemen's Underwear
Gloves Ties
Plätzli 72

WENGEN

HOTELS ALPENRUHE
& BREITHORN
5 MINUTES from the station in sheltered position adjoining the pine woods with beautiful view of the Jungfrau group; excellent cuisine; moderate terms; special arrangements made for long stay. Prospectus, Propr., H. GYGER.

ZURICH

Ladies'
Ready Made Garments
UNDERWEAR HOSIERY
DRESS GOODS SILKS
WHITE GOODS

Mettler
Limmatquai 52, Zürich

R. HUSNER
Schiffände 3, b. Bellevue
Mercerie, Bonneterie, Stockings
SILK UNDERWEAR
All knitted goods for gentlemen and ladies.

Phonohaus Löwenplatz
All Kinds of Phono and Radio Apparatus. Greatest Phono-Repertoire at all prices. *Choice on approval.*
A. RUEDI

SEE NEXT PAGE

AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND

SWITZERLAND

ZURICH
(Continued)

Ling-Müller
Seefeldstr. 4, Falkenschloss
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S UNDERWEAR
Stockings, Mercerie
New Selection in Wool

FURS (Pelze)
Jackets and Mantles from simplest to the finest, at very moderate prices.
Remodelling and Repairs.
Mrs. FREY-SCHALLER
Schiffländeplatz 24, I.

J. SRB-EHRSAM
GENTLEMEN'S TAILOR
Moderate Prices
Nordstrasse 88. Tel. 46212

ENGLISH FRENCH GERMAN LESSONS
by CLAIRE ZORN
Fachlehrerin of the University of Zürich
Hottingerstrasse 6, Pfauen

Ad. SENN-HAAS
BAKER CONFECTIONER
Mutschellenstrasse 85

INDIA

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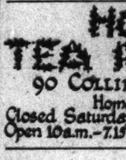

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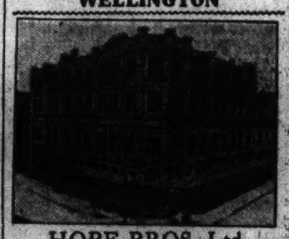

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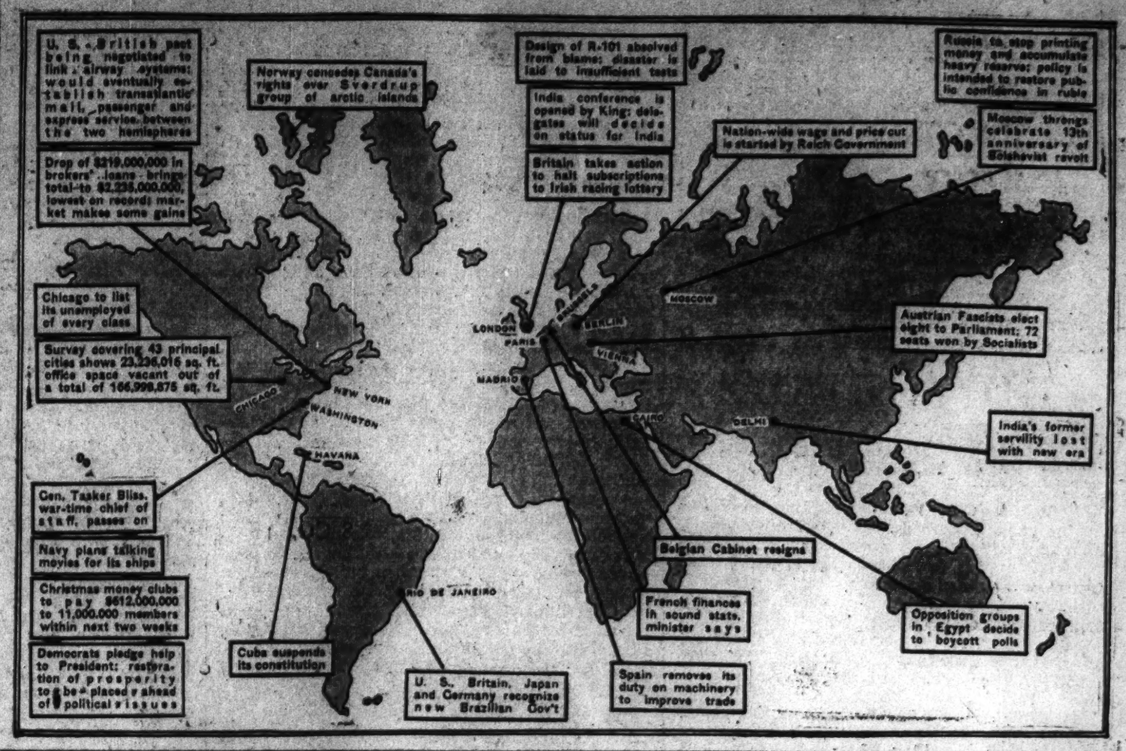
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


U. S.-British pact being negotiated to link airway systems; would eventually establish transatlantic mail, passenger and express service between the two hemispheres
Norway concedes Canada's rights over Sverdrup group of arctic islands
Design of R-101 absolved from blame; disaster is laid to insufficient tests
India conference is opened by King; delegates will decide on status for India
Russia to stop printing money and accumulate heavy reserve; policy is intended to restore public confidence in ruble
Nation-wide wage and price cut is started by Reich Government
Moscow throngs celebrate 13th anniversary of Bolshevist revolt
Britain takes action to halt subscriptions to Irish racing lottery
Drop of $219,000,000 in brokers' loans brings total to $2,236,000,000, lowest on records; market makes some gains
Chicago to list its unemployed of every class
Survey covering 43 principal cities shows 23,236,016 sq. ft. office space vacant out of a total of 166,999,875 sq. ft.
Austrian Fascists elect eight to Parliament; 72 seats won by Socialists
India's former servility lost with new era
Belgian Cabinet resigns
French finances in sound state, minister says
Opposition groups in Egypt decide to boycott polls
Spain removes its duty on machinery to improve trade
U. S., Britain, Japan and Germany recognize new Brazilian Gov't
Cuba suspends its constitution
Democrats pledge help to President; restoration of prosperity to be placed ahead of political issues
Christmas money clubs to pay $612,000,000 to 11,000,000 members within next two weeks
Navy plans talking movies for its ships
Gen. Tasker Bliss, war-time chief of staff, passes on
LONDON
PARIS
BERLIN
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MOSCOW
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All Nuture

Pickerel

IN EASTERN and southern states, wherever there are lakes or large ponds, the pickerel is quite at home. It is not a valuable fish commercially, but is an object of considerable interest to individual fishermen, although not so highly prized as trout or bass.

Pickerel are solitary fish, not congregating in schools as perch and trout, but keeping by themselves except at spawning time, which occurs in April or May in northern waters (earlier in the South). The eggs are deposited among weeds and submerged logs and grass. Young fish develop according to locality, as rapidity of growth depends upon an abundance of food.

For their size, these fish have noticeably large mouths which are well supplied with small, sharp teeth. Their eyes are prominent—one variety being named "wall-eyed pike." The word "pike" refers to the shape of head, which in this group is sharply pointed. Incidentally, the name pickerel may be applied to several small varieties of the pike family. Their long, slim bodies and powerful tails equip them for speed, and their cheeks and gill-covers are covered with scales, which is not the case with all fishes.

The largest member of the pike family is the voracious muskellunge, which commonly measures six feet, and weighs 60 pounds. Pickerel attain a length of 20 inches, and a weight rarely exceeding two pounds.

A Word a Day

Solace

As a noun this word means "comfort in grief or anxiety, that which relieves or consoles"; as a verb it means "to bring cheer, to allay, to soothe."

Our word goes back to the Latin *solari*, "to comfort, console," allied to *solius*, "whole." In a very real sense, he who is solaced is made whole.

Sol'-ace is accented on the first syllable; sound *o* short as in sod, *a* somewhat long as in savage.

"The visitor's smile brought solace to the mother."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor.

Odds and Ends

Installment Plan

Purchasing on the installment plan dates back to early Roman days, and it is a matter of history that a contemporary of Julius Cæsar made a fortune by erecting houses in the vicinity of Rome and selling them on this plan.

"Depose"

On articles of French manufacture, the word "déposé" signifies that the trade-mark has been registered.

Sweden's Motorbuses

There are now more than 2000 licensed motorbus routes in Sweden, covering nearly 45,000 miles; more than four times the total railway mileage of the nation.

A Quotation for Today

AN ABOUNDING sense of the ludicrous is one of the safeguards of mental health, and even a slight endowment will usually nip and stunt the fungus growth of crankery.—JOHN FISKE.

The Mail Bag

Brookline, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

I call the Monitor my encyclopedia because it is so full of interesting and useful knowledge. I have made a scrapbook of birds, animals, authors, illustrated poems, and "one minute biographies," and also three for my uncle, one for my cousin (of stories and poems) and one for my grandmother of Sunny Hours, all from clippings from this wonderful paper.

Do you not think that the foliage this year is perfectly beautiful? I love the poem "Tree," by Joyce Kilmer, don't you? There is something about trees one cannot express in words, they are so wonderful.

I am fifteen and my hobbies are reading, writing, and traveling. I would love to correspond with someone in France as I am studying the latter in school and enjoy it so much. However, any letters are welcome.

Louise C.

[Yes, the foliage was wonderful this year, Louise, and Joyce Kilmer's poem is beautiful.—Ed.]

Glendale, California

Dear Editor and Mail Baggers:

We have been getting the Monitor for 10 years and I have learned to love it as an old friend and look eagerly forward to it every day. I do not know what I would do without it.

I should like to correspond with a girl in some far-away country who is learning the English language, for I am sure it will be great fun receiving each other's letters. I am 13 years of age and my hobbies are, well, just about everything.

Waiting for a reply and with loads of love to all our Mail Bag friends, I will say good-by. Jean M.

East Lansing, Michigan

Dear Editor:

This summer our family took a two weeks' vacation in the East, and we saw some very beautiful scenery. Most of all I liked the hills. We rode along the Storm King Highway and went through West Point. We also visited Niagara Falls.

I am a sophomore in high school, 15 years old. I am taking first year French and I also take music lessons and like them very much.

I should appreciate it very much if some Mail Baggers would write to me, and should be very glad to exchange postcards with them. June T.

Ventura, California

Dear Editor:

We live in Ventura, where one of the chain of mission's established by Junipero Serra is. These missions were established along a certain route in California which was called "El Camino Real," or "The Royal Highway." We are not very far from the beautiful city of Santa Barbara which also has a mission. I have been in this misson and have seen the many interesting and historic things there.

I am interested in motion picture players, and would be glad to tell all I know about Hollywood, as I have been in some of the studios. I am also interested in all sports.

I should like to hear from girls over 14, especially from foreign countries. I like very much to read the Monitor, especially the Mail Bag.

Helen S.

Needham, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

This summer I had a two-weeks vacation at a Girl Scout camp near Plymouth. We slept in tents with board floors and ate in a long dining hall. The tents were on a small hill and the camp house, dining hall, store, ice house, and barn were about two blocks away from us at the foot of the hill.

The name of the camp is Wind-in-the-Pines. There are three small ponds near by: Gallows Pond, where we swim; Little Long Pond, and Long Pond.

The girls helped in getting meals, taking care of the tents, and keeping the beach and grounds neat.

Numberless mosquitoes, caterpillars, flying ants, and spiders camped with us, and caterpillars were often found in suitcases and beds, but we had a wonderful time in spite of all these harmless creatures.

I am 13 and would like to correspond with anyone of my age, especially from foreign countries. I would like to read and am fond of collecting postcards and stamps.

Would you please tell me the address of Elizabeth K. of Lexington, Massachusetts?

With love to all, including Snubs.

Donna H.

[If you wish to write to Elizabeth K., Donna, send in your letter and we will forward it.—Ed.]

The following would like to receive letters:

Girls

Elizabeth D. (12), Torrance, Calif.—Studying violin.

Blythe D (13), La Crosse, Wis.

Doris McR. (14), Seattle, Wash.—Interested in music, reading and writing stories, skating and swimming.

Evelyn C. (16), Oak Bluffs, Martha's Vineyard, Mass.

Jean A. (17), Amsterdam, N. Y.

Sophie P. (13), Renton, Wash.—From Vienna, Austria.

Alma A. (16), Renton, Wash.—From France and Belgium.

Mary P. (16), Renton, Wash.—From Austria.

Boys

Reinaldo A. (16), Havana, Cuba.—Interested in studying languages.

Harry B. (17), Tucson, Ariz.—Studying engineering. Interested in music and sports.

Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.

2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equal 1 penny, British.)

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

Birds and Beasts Puzzle

The names of three birds and three animals are hidden away. The words as shown are each made up of half of the name of a bird and half of the name of an animal. Can you rearrange them?

Key to Puzzle

Answer to "Art" Puzzle:

Smart, start, depart, counterpart, cart, apart, impart, dart.

Good Work, Bob!

Santa Monica, Calif.

"MOTHER, I don't want to play with John any more, and I don't want to go to school with him." This emphatic announcement came from Bob, who had been sitting quietly for some time.

Mother, very much surprised at this outburst, asked the reason, and the boy replied: "You know, Mother, John isn't glad about anything. He doesn't like school, or the teacher, or the other children. He's afraid of dogs. He has no use for cats. He doesn't like flowers, he doesn't even know how they grow. Only today he said he never heard the birds sing, and he never reads any stories."

Mother thought for some time, then tactfully suggested that Bob might be of help to John—surely John needed help. She explained that it was not all John's fault, perhaps he had never been taught appreciation for little things in life. So Bob was prevailed upon to start a course of education that would bring a new light into John's life.

Every day Bob clipped the Sundial from The Christian Science Monitor and greeted John on the way to school with: "Hello, John, here's today's Sundial, listen to the story." At first John was not particularly interested, but listened while Bob read to him. Soon the time came when John beat Bob in asking for the story. Snubs, with his happy outlook on life was often brought along—Waddies came in for his share, and soon the Mail Bag was read with interest. Often both boys doubled with laughter over some joke.

Now at the end of a year's friendship John has found a wholesome sense of life that is only equaled by Bob's. The other night when mother and son were rejoicing over the good work that had been accomplished Bob smiled and said, "Mother, John will never know we did it on purpose."

In Lighter Vein

An Apology

"I'm a self-made man," said the pugnacious clubman, glaring around the room in the midst of an argument.

"Sir," said one of the older members, "we accept your apology."—*Sketch.*

Oh-Oh!

"My husband examined many diamonds before he chose this one, and he says this is the flower of them all."

"You mean *i-l-o-u-r*."

"Why?"

"It's paste!"—*Scarboro' Post.*

The "H"

A young woman presented a check to a bank recently, payable to Gretchen H. Schmidt. Miss Schmidt had indorsed it without the middle initial, and the teller called her attention to it, saying she had forgotten the "H."

"Aeh, so I haf," she said blushingly, and seizing a pen she added, "Age 23."—*Altoona Tribune.*

A Substitute

At a fancy-dress dance for children a policeman stationed at the door was instructed not to admit any adult.

An excited woman came running up to the door and demanded admission.

"I'm sorry, ma'am," replied the policeman, "but I can't let anyone in but children."

"But my child is in there as a butterfly," exclaimed the woman, "and has forgotten her wings!"

"Can't help it," replied the policeman, "orders is orders. You'll have to let her represent a caterpillar!"—*Tit-Bits.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Settling Down in Brazil

RECOGNITION has been accorded to the new Brazilian Government with the speed that marked the recognition of other South American governments recently born in revolution. Partly this expeditiousness is due to the desire of trading nations to resume business without loss of time. Partly it derives from a feeling, fathered undoubtedly by the wish, that such changes as have just taken place in South America hold little more significance than those which in more democratic countries are registered through the ballot box.

Admitting these compulsions to recognition, however, there can be no question that the character of the men now in control at Rio de Janeiro encouraged the reëstablishment of relations. Provisional President Vargas chose wisely and impartially when he picked his Cabinet.

Naturally the rewards went mainly to his supporters in revolution. In particular, his own state, Rio Grande do Sul, to which is mainly due the success of the revolution, dominates the Cabinet. But the Provisional President took care to enlist most of the revolutionary groups in the new Government and to make such a disposition of the appointments as to rally to his support those states which might otherwise be jealous of the new power of Rio Grande do Sul.

The North, hitherto neglected in federal affairs, has been recognized handsomely. General Tavora, who has been named to the Ministry of Public Works, led the uprising at Pernambuco, and is one of the idols of the North, the allegiance of which to the Federation depends mainly on the affections of its leaders. There had been some question whether the outbreak led by General Tavora was sympathetic with that in the southernmost state of Rio Grande do Sul. For, though the uprisings broke out simultaneously, the distance between the two sections takes about a month to cover, and it is well known that the North has little in common with the rest of Brazil.

It is true that General Tavora, after holding his post a few days, is reported to have resigned and returned to Pernambuco. But this does not reduce the good effect of Dr. Vargas's gesture, especially since the North was extremely critical, during the Washington Luis Administration, of the manner in which the office of public works was handled. It was alleged, for instance, that the middle states were always favored.

By far the most interesting appointment is that of Senhor José Maria Whitaker to the Ministry of Finance. Senhor Whitaker, who is of British descent, is a well-known Sao Paulo banker, and until his new appointment headed the provisional government of Sao Paulo State. The interest lies in his attitude toward the coffee problem. This has harassed Brazil and particularly Sao Paulo for many years.

It may be recalled that the government control pursued under Washington Luis was strongly opposed by Herbert Hoover when he was Secretary of Commerce of the United States. The monopoly failed to achieve its objective, because by restricting supplies Brazil encouraged potential competitors to fill the gap in the market, and prices were kept low. Stocks piled up so heavily in Brazil that this year a loan had to be floated in America and Europe to move them.

Senhor Whitaker's policy toward the coffee problem is the only part of the Vargas program which has yet attained the dimensions of concreteness. Unlike his predecessors, the new Minister declares himself strongly opposed to control, saying that it is necessary to develop the utmost freedom of commerce. He looks forward to the time when all the restrictions on the coffee market will finally be abolished. Those who have watched the Brazilian experiment will agree with Senhor Whitaker that the effort to impede economic law has failed, and will look hopefully for the establishment of sounder trade conditions by the new régime.

The "Viceroy's Dispatch"

THE Simon report has long been a center of controversy to the extremists on both sides of the Anglo-Indian problem, to which today the round table conference meeting in London is earnestly seeking a solution. The impression has got abroad that the Simon Commission expected that the result of its exhaustive inquiry would be accepted without serious question, and when the Viceroy made his announcement on dominion status it was resented as an anticipation of the Simon Commission's conclusions. That resentment remains to complicate the Indian problem. It was intensified when it was known that the Indian Government had prepared a criticism of the report, and what was called the Viceroy's dispatch has been angrily denounced, without the full facts being known, as "mischievous personal meddling."

The dispatch is out, and can be called the Viceroy's no longer, since every member of the Indian Government has signed it. It is clearly marked by its tone of unaffected friendliness and respect to India. The Simon report was neither unfriendly nor disrespectful, but was neutral, a lawyer's analysis. But the report has aroused dissatisfaction by refusing to use the term "dominion status." The dispatch uses it readily. It recognizes ungrudgingly the strength of the nationalist movement and admits such awkward facts as that Indian business and religious sentiment is now largely aligned against the Government. It goes right to the heart of the Indian resentment against the report when it declines to indorse the recommendation that the army should be made an imperial concern and be removed from the control of the Indian Government. It urges also that in addition to full provincial autonomy the central government should be made largely representative and responsible to the Legislature.

Minor but not negligible differences between the Simon report and the dispatch are the latter's recommendation that the Secretary of State's council should go and that irrigation and forest service should be no longer reserved to the Secretary of State's control. The transference of irrigation and forests represents a measure of trust involving risk since there has been tendency to regard the forests as a western fad. If the forests were to go, large tracts of India would be likely to become as dry and fissured as other lands which have been denuded.

The dispatch emphasizes what is increasingly troubling the more sober Indian politicians—the fact that India faces the possibility of an intensification of its present social and political upheaval, once the political readjustment between Britain and India is effected. Her own sons will have to confront the irreconcilables as has happened in the Irish Free State. And India's enormous population and appalling poverty make possible an explosion only less volcanic than Russia's. The value of the dispatch is that it emphasizes the urgency of settling the political problem at once and gives convincing proof that the British Government recognizes that, while the Simon report provides invaluable basis for discussion, the conference is free to take its own course.

Japan's Task in Formosa

AS SOON as Japan withdraws the forces which have been operating against the rebels in Formosa, every precaution should be taken to see that a thorough investigation is made into the cause of the revolt. It is scarcely enough to dismiss it as an uprising of "savages." The action of the natives from all accounts reached "savage" proportions. But what moved them to sudden rebellion?

One report attributes the rising to graft by minor officials, the charge being made that police officials allowed the less-civilized aborigines only a fraction of what they paid regular native labor for work on the roads, and ignored all protests. Another report laid the trouble to an electric power project calling for the construction of a dam which would flood a large section of land.

Whatever the cause, no effort should be spared to determine it, and measures should be taken to prevent a repetition of the rebellion. For twenty-five years Japan has pursued a "policy of subjugation" in Formosa. She had indeed just announced the completion of her program, when the revolt broke out and indicated in unmistakable terms that there was work still to do.

Japan has done much for Formosa, establishing schools, improving agriculture, planning and executing public works of inestimable value to the natives. She has pursued, for the most part, a policy of moderation, and has won the admiration of Western nations for the rapidity and discretion with which she has adapted their methods to her own needs. In the face of such a record it would be regrettable if a recurrence of incidents, perhaps small in themselves, should be allowed to mar her progress.

The rebels have been driven into the hills. They have been forced into well-nigh inaccessible regions where needless sacrifice would be involved in any effort to capture them. It is not enough that they should stay there, for they would merely constitute a constant threat to order and progress. They must be brought to a realization of the Japanese desire to extend to them all that is best in modern systems of administration. That is the task that confronts Japan.

Austria Improves Its Outlook

ALTHOUGH Dr. Johann Schober, former Chancellor of Austria, bears little if any resemblance to David Lloyd George, former Prime Minister of Great Britain, there is a striking similarity between the position of the party the former now leads in the Austrian Parliament, as a result of the recent election, and that of the Liberals after the election of the present British Commons. As at Westminster, so in Vienna, the strongest group in Parliament holds Socialist doctrines—at any rate, in theory—but is able to retain office only by winning the active or passive support of a little band of stalwarts who stand between it and its chief rivals.

In England this support has been given, though somewhat grudgingly. In Austria, however, Dr. Schober as a cabinet maker leans rather to the smaller minority on the Right, the Christian Socialists, whose sudden alliance with the Fascistically inclined Heimwehr led to his own resignation in September. No doubt he believes his former friends have learned their lesson. Certainly they have lost several seats, much prestige and their former position of independence.

The most spectacular feature of the election was the collapse of the extremes at both ends of the political scale. The Communists and the National Socialists—who correspond roughly to the Hitler party in Germany—failed to obtain a single seat. Even the Heimwehr, despite—or was it because of?—the fact that their zealous young leader, Prince Starhemburg, was actively engaged, as Minister of the Interior, in trying both to encourage his followers and to overawe his opponents, polled only 300,000 votes.

Perhaps the chief lesson of the election is that the Austrian people disapprove spectacular threats of force. In fact, they have given the next Government a clear mandate to take away the machine guns and rifles which the Heimwehr ought never to have had, and which alone make it formidable. The Austrians are a peace-loving people, and it is probably true to say that the organizers of the other armed force in the country—the Socialist Schutzbund—lost more votes than they gained by their almost military preparedness.

Dr. Schober's greatly enhanced personal prestige as a result of the election will cause considerable satisfaction among those of Austria's neighbors who have been apprehensive lest the growing movement for return of the Hapsburg dynasty, which was so marked in Hungary, was making similar progress in the other partner of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire. Their fears have now been set at rest. Austria has shown an unmistakable and refreshing preference for democratic stability. Even the mystic word, Anschluss, denoting union with Germany, which is one of the chief bugbears of France and the Little Entente, was scarcely heard during the campaign.

Thus, though the political horizon in Austria is still heavy with economic thunderclouds and the next Government will be faced with a difficult task when it tackles disarmament of the Heimwehr and Schutzbund, as the world will now expect it to do, Austria's prospects are on the whole decidedly improved.

Literary Chaff and Wheat

IT IS hard to tell how much influence is exerted by book reviewers. But when Hugh Walpole and his colleagues come to the conclusion that a book stands head and shoulders above its immediate rivals, thousands of people proceed instantly to read it. This is not because of the eloquent sentences in which Mr. Walpole praises it, but because he happens to be chairman of the Book of the Month Society, which every four weeks posts off to its thousands of members, as do similar clubs in America, copies of that work which he and his assistants consider to be the best book of the month.

Since so many English people are regularly reading books of the kind that the society of which Mr. Walpole is chairman likes, the author of "Mr. Perrin and Mr. Traill" must be doing quite a lot to form English literary taste, and it is therefore interesting to note what are his own standards of judgment in these matters. He has just described them in a lecture given in King's College.

The half-dozen greatest works ever written, in his opinion, are "The Iliad," the first volume of Keats, "War and Peace," "Pride and Prejudice," "Arabia Deserta" and "The Canterbury Tales." It is a good list, despite its two remarkable omissions of the Bible and Shakespeare, which Mr. Walpole probably takes for granted, as do most makers of similar tables. If two novels are perhaps an excessive representation of the importance of fiction in so short a string of names, their titles show that Mr. Walpole's taste is neither limited nor unsure.

Probably nothing could be finer of their kind, or more different from each other, than the grand and massive conception of Tolstoy and the miniature perfection of Jane Austen. His selection of Keats shows that in poetry Mr. Walpole looks for felicity of expression before depth of thought, but his choice of "Arabia Deserta," an old book of travel by an Englishman, Charles M. Doughty, proves that in prose, at least, he is able to find this felicity and beauty in unconventional forms. A taste nourished by these four prose works, with Homer and Chaucer in addition, would certainly represent a good instrument for distinguishing literary chaff from the wheat.

A Prussian Who Served America

LONG years ago the historian John Fiske wrote: "Of all the foreign officers who served under Washington during the War for Independence, the Baron von Steuben was in many respects the most important."

This will come as no surprise to a host of hero-loving American schoolboys who cherish the gallant record of this Prussian who was so firm a friend of America. And as for the schoolboys' elders who may have forgotten, today, which marks the 200th anniversary of the birth of this famous drillmaster of the American forces, offers the best excuse for reaching for their trusty American history textbooks and rereading the thrilling story of how the right man came at precisely the right moment.

Von Steuben belonged to a noble family of Prussia which had provided soldiers for generations back. Yet even among all these the future friend of America was conspicuously able and distinguished. Having seen some service in the field and been raised to a position on the staff of Frederick the Great, von Steuben had retired with honorary rank. But he happened to be traveling in France in the spring of 1777, just at the time the French Ministry was dallying with the matter of the American alliance. The astute Vergennes knew that the chief defect of the American forces lay in their want of organization and of discipline. Von Steuben was the man who could remedy this defect, and von Steuben was accordingly persuaded to undertake a task which meant the surrender of a position of ease and honor at home.

In February of 1778 he reached Valley Forge, where the American army was encamped amid conditions pitiful and disastrous in the extreme. General Washington welcomed this new arrival, whom he perceived to be "a man of military knowledge, and well acquainted with the world." Thereupon began the Prussian's stupendous task of transforming those shivering, ragged, unarmed American farmers into disciplined troops. How effectually it was accomplished is attested by later events.

For the winter of Valley Forge was the darkest period of the Revolutionary War, and afterward the skies began to clear. Von Steuben's assistance to the American cause by no means ended with the drilling of the troops. He played an active part in some of the major events of the war, and was one of the leaders in the siege of Yorktown, which, to all intents and purposes, ended the conflict. That General Washington, that Congress, that the American people, appreciated his service is matter for gratification. As the years pass, this Prussian officer is constantly growing in the esteem of the American people.

Editorial Notes

One of America's most practical railway executives admits that he is puzzled by a time-table. This should remove any apprehension of denseness on the part of a considerable portion of the traveling public.

The doubled circulation of books in Princeton's library in the last decade should help to console Old Nassau for its diminished luster on the football field.

Perhaps the most conclusive evidence of aviation's speedy development is the rapidity with which airplanes become obsolete.

Some Political Reflections

By Willis J. Abbot

AMERICAN political prognosticators—and at this moment their name is legion—will do well to keep firmly in mind two facts which have a decided bearing upon the possibilities of 1932:

1. No President who desired to renominate himself has ever failed of so doing.

2. Unless the present business depression changes to prosperity before 1932, the Republican presidential nomination may not be worth taking—to say nothing of fighting for.

Today, as after every marked shift in the political sentiments of the electorate, there is lively discussion of the chance of reversing the political outcome of the last presidential election—of beating President Hoover within his own party with another nominee, or defeating him at the polls if nominated. Senator-elect Dwight Morrow is discussed as the possible Republican champion wherewith to overthrow the Engineer in the White House, although there are occasional references to Gifford Pinchot, Governor-elect of Pennsylvania, as an available candidate.

Mr. Pinchot has the advantage of being a confirmed and recognized dry, and it is unlikely that with the experience of Mr. Tuttle and Mrs. McCormick in mind the Republican Party will seek other than a dry for its presidential standard bearer. He has the added advantage of being definitely outside the Hoover camp, so that no charge of treachery could attach to his candidacy as it might to that of Mr. Morrow. But he is under the disadvantage of having so bitter a partisan fight in his state as to make it uncertain whether he can control its delegation. In 1924, although Governor, he was denied even a delegate's place.

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Mr. Morrow at the moment balks large in the public eye as a possible successor to Mr. Hoover. Whether his bulk is so impressive to trained political observers is another question. His most notable public services have been as Ambassador to Mexico and delegate to the London Naval Conference, and triumphs won at foreign capitals do not ordinarily make many votes at home. He is a former partner of the House of Morgan, no particularly happy political asset, and he is wet enough to estrange the extreme dry element in his party—though precisely how wet he is puzzles some of his intimates.

Moreover, much of what he is in politics he owes to Herbert Hoover. The appointment of Senator Edge, of New Jersey, to be Ambassador to France, has been explained upon the theory that it was done to make a place for Mr. Morrow in New Jersey politics. After his nomination he was the one Republican senatorial candidate whom the President honored with a personal expression of hope for his election. Morrow as the beneficiary, should Hoover decide not to be a candidate, is not impossible. Morrow as an active candidate against the President, to whom he owes so much, is unthinkable.

What effect Mr. Morrow's wet position may have upon his presidential prospects it is futile to discuss. What was "good politics" in wet New Jersey may be fatal to him in the nation. It can hardly make it easier for Mr. Hoover to contemplate him in the light of a successor. But this phase of politics can hardly be usefully discussed until the Wickersham committee shall have reported, and the nation shall have manifested its reactions to its report.

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For this question of prohibition is going to be determinative in the election of 1932 as it was in 1928. What happened November 4 did little more than scratch the surface—though the wet press likes to refer to it as a revolution, and optimistic brewers are reported investing millions in beer-making machinery. The wets won two senators and forty-four representatives in Congress. While this is a victory worth celebrating, it still leaves the Senate with seventy-eight drys to eighteen wets, and the House 344 drys to ninety-one wets.

It is not improbable that some classed as dry are not so fixed in their convictions as to stand firm in the face of the "object lesson" which the wets will insist is furnished by the recent election. Particularly may some defections be expected should the Wickersham report be distinctly hostile to prohibition. But even admitting this the wets have a long way to go before capturing either House of Congress.

As for the two-thirds vote of each house necessary to secure the submission of a repealing amendment, none can peer far enough into the future to discern it. In any event the election was not a wet victory so much as it was a Republican reverse due to hard times.

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It is because this election was inconclusive—and on this subject no election in the next decade is likely to be conclusive—that there will be a great clamor in Congress and without concerning this problem. The encouraged Association Against the Prohibition Amendment will, doubtless, strive to become truly national and to collect its funds from a greater number of contributors than the eight or ten who put up the more than $650,000 used by it in the recent primaries and elections. And the friends of prohibition will have to consolidate the many organizations which have been working toward the one end, but with stupid lack of coördination.

The overthrow of prohibition would bring prosperity anew to brewers and distillers, and a group of millionaires have been made to believe that it would reduce their income taxes. Hence money to fight it has been lavishly provided. But the maintenance of that law is vital to the continued of renewed prosperity of innumerable industries, such as chain stores, confectioners, radio and motorcar manufacturers, and the movie industry. They should, and probably will, get behind an organization fighting for the law with the same vigor and skill which its enemies are manifesting. Education in the value of prohibition to the home, to industry and to trade is the task that confronts its friends.

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Though victors in this off-year election, the Democrats are in no position for unqualified exultation. Their party remains, as in 1928, torn in two by prohibition. The victory of Robert J. Bulkley in Ohio gives them a new presidential possibility, but the same electorate which upheld him as a wet elected George White, an unqualified dry, to the Governorship. Colorado retired one of its Republican senators, but replaced him with a Democratic dry.

The South remains as dry as before, and the struggle betwixt the wet Democratic North and the dry Democratic South, which doomed Alfred E. Smith in 1928, is presaged for 1932.

The Democrats have not quite captured the House, but have come so near to it that they are perhaps justified in basing a few happy forecasts on their near-victory. Indeed, ordinary vacancies, if filled by Democrats, might give them control before December, 1931, when the Congress just elected takes its seat.

But the theory that capture of the House in an off year always assures victory in the succeeding presidential election does not stand historical scrutiny. When the congressional success is accompanied by a serious party split it has resulted in an overturn, but it was the split, not the congressional reverse that caused it. It was the Mugwump defection that elected Cleveland in 1884, the gold-Democratic bolt that put in McKinley in 1896, and the Roosevelt riot which elected Wilson.

How serious are the corresponding party revolts today? The Democrats are likely to suffer the more by the prohibition defection—though it is fair to anticipate that Massachusetts is lost to the Republicans on this issue. But the South is still indomitably dry, and careful Democratic nursing will be required to save it for the party. The Republicans face their problem in New England, Ohio, Illinois and Wisconsin. How they will solve it will depend on the quantity and quality of education on the prohibition issue in the next two years.

But on that issue it is proper to say that if the friends of prohibition are unwilling to contribute both money and intelligent service to the cause, they need hardly be surprised that its foes who are giving both should succeed.

From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

PARIS

PLANS are already under way for next year's "American Week," which follows immediately after the "Grande Semaine" at the end of June. This marks the height of the Paris social season.

'American Week' Is Planned

It is hoped that by dedicating an extra week to visitors from North and South America, the attractions which the capital has to offer at the zenith of the season may be extended so that overseas visitors who cannot arrange to reach Paris in June will still find the city at its best. French people are asked to postpone their exodus to the country in view of these additional urban attractions. To a remarkable degree Paris is the meeting place for friends from different parts of the United States and from the various South American republics. As a Paris newspaper points out, "It is easier for an Argentinian to visit Paris than to visit Bogota; yet he will invariably make Colombian friends in the French capital. As it is true that residents of Lyons never encounter the Lyonnais except in Paris, even so Paris unites Buenos Aires with Rio de Janeiro and Chicago with New York in the Place de l'Opéra."

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Paris has no skyscrapers, and the Versailles authorities have recently banned a project for a building less than 100 feet high as being too lofty for its classic landscape. Yet Paris has a building twenty stories high, although few people know it. Half of its twenty stories, it is true, are under ground, and the rest have such low ceilings that the building does not loom very high against the horizon. Still, there is no denying it, it is a twenty-story building. It is the structure which houses the archives of the Cour des Comptes in the rue Cambon. Each of its twenty stories is divided into aisles bordered by thousands of compartments where are kept the Government's financial records and accounts.

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Exhibitors of talking films, both in English and in French, were at first somewhat baffled by the reception which the French public gave to these productions. An audience which would have been appreciative and respectful at a music hall or revue not infrequently, upon seeing the same artists on the screen and hearing their voices mechanically produced, indulged in disapproving whistles and shouts. In some cases, the protest was due to the poor quality of the film or the sound reproduction. But in other cases, certain audiences would express noisy disapprobation for no apparent reason. Finally one producer had an idea which proved effective in gaining a quiet hearing for his film. When the guests invited for a first showing of a new production arrived, each was presented with a little packet neatly tied with ribbon. In the packet was found a card to which was attached a little whistle. The card bore a printed inscription to the effect that a fair verdict on the film was desired from the audience, which could be depended upon to use its hands to applaud, but which, if it disapproved, would probably wish to whistle. The management had taken pains to supply the auditors with the necessary instrument. The whistles were not used, but were kept as souvenirs of the occasion.

Whistles Used to Obtain Silence

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Anyone abroad who wishes to learn French by reading regularly a newspaper or magazine published in his own locality may refer to the "Nomenclature des Journaux et Revues en Langue Française, paraissant dans le monde entier," published by l'Argus de la Presse, Paris. It gives the names and addresses, with supplementary information, of more than 15,000 different publications issued in all quarters of the globe. The sixth edition, which has just come from the press, contains more than 1100 pages.

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In connection with his trip across the Atlantic to study American methods of journalism, Léon Bailby, editor of the Paris daily l'Intransigeant, has made some remarks about American—and to some extent English—newspapers which will interest Anglo-Saxon readers, because they emphasize a fact which newspaper readers in English-speaking countries almost take for granted. In France, where so many newspapers are strongly partisan and frankly the organs of a particular party or interest, the independence of the Anglo-Saxon press appears to be its most striking feature. "The mentality of England and America," writes M. Bailby, "favors a press of large circulation and great resources, because the commercial spirit is so happily developed in those countries and business life is so well sustained by an enormous volume of advertising that a newspaper is sure of being able to live on its own resources. Thus it remains much more certainly independent and master of its opinions. A Swiss proverb says that it is very difficult for an empty sack to stand upright. The proverb has never been better exemplified than by the press. There can be no true independence if one must answer for his writings to a powerful moneyed interest." It is to be hoped that all English-language newspapers are as free from dictation by their advertisers as M. Bailby thinks.

Anglo-Saxon Press Praised